FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 105

2 June 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Losev Hits FRG Backing for U.S. Missile Deployment AA 1
Scientists Active in Combating Nuclear War Danger AA 2
[Godanskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 May]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Rashidov on Solidarity Committee Anniversary CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

R. Allen Criticized for Human Rights Statement [Ablamov] A 1
Comment on U.S. Anti-Libyan Policy, Campaign A 1
People's Bureau Closure [Andreyev] A 1
Anti-Al-Qadhdhafi Plans A 3
Anti-Soviet Theme of U.S. Foreign Policy Examined A 3
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 21 May]
Laos POW Camp 'Figment' of U.S. Imagination A 6
[Sturua in IZVESTIYA 26 May]
USSR Note on Polovchaks Presented to U.S. Embassy A 8
Comparison of Article on Results of Schmidt Visit A 8
[PRAVDA 28 May]

CHINA

Kuznetsov, Others Mark Soong Ching Ling's Death B 1
Glebov Commentary B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kharkov Views Student Unrest in S. Korea C 1
Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Meeting Reported C 2
MPRP's Molomjamts Interviewed on 18th Congress C 4
[PRAVDA 25 May]

SOUTH ASIA

Korotkov Comment on Zhao Ziyang Visit to Pakistan D 1
Tashkent Reports on Afghan Delegation's Visit D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Cardinal Wyszynski Funeral Held in Warsaw F 1
Katowice PZPR Meeting Points Out Party Problems F 1
Losoto Scores Polish Student Protest March F 2
[PRAVDA 28 May]
Solidarity Accussed of Backing Civil Disorders F 3
[Druzenko in IZVESTIYA 30 May]

Vasilkov Recalls 'Split' in Polish TU Movement F 5
[TRUD 29 May]
Bulgarian Foreign Minister Arrives; Talks Held F 8
Meeting With Gromyko F 8
SFRY Protest Over Tirana Embassy Bombing Reported F 8
[PRAVDA 26 May]
LCY Central Committee Leadership Change Noted F 8
[PRAVDA 27 May]

WESTERN EUROPE

Romanov Lauds Relations at Finnish CP Congress G 1
[PRAVDA 24 May]
Madrid Magazine Called 'Unscrupulous,' Anti-Soviet G 4
[Moiseyev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 May]
Norway Espionage Charges Against Scientists Denied G 5
[Mozgovoy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 May]
CIA, Israel Blamed in PLO Official's Death G 6
Ponomarev Visits Cities in FRG, Meets With Mies [Sosnovskiy] G 6
Stukalin-Led CPSU Delegation Arrives in Greece G 7
CIA Involvement Alleged in Italian 'P-2' Affair G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Comment on Events, Situation in Lebanon H 1
Lapin Commentary H 1
Vinogradov Review [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 May] H 1
Volskiy Article [NOVOYE VREMYA No 21] H 4
Iranian Officials' Anti-Soviet Remarks Scored [Sheftunov] H 6
Historian Discusses Iran's Role in World War II [Bondarevskiy] H 7
Further Reportage on King Husayn's Visit to Moscow H 10
Husayn Dinner Speech [PRAVDA 27 May] H 10
Joint Communique Issued [PRAVDA 30 May] H 14
Ponomarev Views As-Sadat's Stand on Jerusalem H 17

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Brezhnev Greets African States on Liberation Day [PRAVDA 25 May] J 1
Kudryavtsev on Problems Facing African Continent [IZVESTIYA 23 May] J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Aliyev Presents Awards to Azerbaijan Journals R 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 5 May]
Aliyev Addresses Party Aktiv in Kirovabad R 2
Shevardnadze Speech on Adzhariya Anniversary R 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 8 May]
ZARYA VOSTOKA Carries Shevardnadze Tbilisi Speech [23 May] R 10
Soviet Psychiatrists Admit Treating Dissidents R 11
[London DAILY TELEGRAPH 1 Jun]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Party, State Resolution on Energy, Personal Plots S 1
[IZVESTIYA 15 May]
CPSU Approves Enterprises' Resource-Saving Plans S 3
[PRAVDA 13 May]
Old-Fashioned Attitudes on Labor, Employment Hit S 5
[Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA 19 May]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 1 Jun T 1
Minister on Plans for Increased Grain Storage T 1
Estonian Deputy Minister Views Sowing Problems T 2
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 12 May]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Amendments, Additions Made to Military Service Law V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 May]

LOSEV HITS FRG BACKING FOR U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD011910 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The growth of antimilitarist feelings in West Germany is examined by our news analyst, Sergey Losev:

At the Free Democrats convention that ended in Cologne, party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is the country's foreign minister, had to threaten resignation in his efforts to impose on the forum a resolution in favor of deploying new United States medium-range missiles in the republic. Two hundred seventy-one delegates voted for the resolution presented by the Free Democrats leadership, 103 voted against, But the news agencies point out that these figures do not reflect the scope of the movement in the Federal Republic of Germnay opposing the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles. Throughout West Germany a broad campaign is underway to collect signatures under the Krefeld appeal which urges the cancellation of NATO's nuclear missile decision, and more than 800,000 West Germans have already signed the document. The participants of this nationwide movement against nuclear missiles include people of different views, all those who cherish world peace and security.

The German Communist Party at its congress just held in Hanover reaffirmed the communists' unbendable will to spare no effort to prevent the deployment of new missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany and to avert nuclear war. And with this situation Schmidt and now Genscher have had to threaten their parties with resignation.

A symptomatic case occurred with Japan's foreign minister. During the recent talks in Washington he agreed to include in the joint communique a phrase about a military alliance between the United States and Japan. Immediately on arrival back home he was forced to resign in view of the protests expressed by the Japanese public.

Schmidt and Genscher, in an attempt to confuse the people of the Federal Republic of Germany, present NATO's so-called double decision as a road towards limiting armaments and preventing war. But actually with this decision America's West European partners, in exchange for the Reagan administration's vague promises to begin somewhere at the end of the year talks with the USSR, have in essence provided the green light for a new and highly dangerous round of the arms race in Europe.

In the current conditions the so-called double decision merely indicates official Washington's intention to repeat the deception of its NATO allies. Let's recall that on the eve of NATO's Brussels decision taken in 1975 the United States administration had pledged to ratify the SALT II treaty if the allies agreed to the deployment of new United States missiles in Europe. But just as soon as that decision was taken the United States administration refused to go ahead with the ratification of SALT II and froze the treaty, though this document provided a real opportunity to limit strategic offensive armaments. Since the allies silently swallowed the deception, the Reagan administration was naturally tempted to repeat it. NATO has adopted a so-called double decision, but the men in Washington are implementing only the part that involves arms buildup and the deployment of United States missiles.

Now as to the promised talks with the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration has no intention of conducting them seriously. According to former CIA Director [as heard] Scoville, who now heads the Association of Champions for Armaments Control, the current United States administration adheres to the remnants of the old United States ideology which does not recognize parity and contends that security is guaranteed only by military superiority.

Of course the participants at the United States-West German talks were well aware of the equality of forces in Europe. Schmidt and Genscher also know that the deployment of new United States missiles in Europe is aimed not at restoring the allegedly violated balance, but at guaranteeing military superiority for the United States and NATO.

It is hardly by chance that during his talks in Washington Chancellor Schmidt behind closed doors rejoiced at the news that the cruise and Pershing II missiles are intended not against the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles but for striking against Soviet strategic missiles on Soviet territory. Why Mr Schmidt was rejoicing is another question. The decision recently adopted in the Federal Republic of Germany to publish geographic maps indicating the German borders of 1937 clearly indicates how much alive revanchist sentiments are in West Germany. Apparently some persons in Bonn hope that it well be easier to achieve these aims of conquest by deploying new United States missiles in West Germany and gaining access to the missiles for specialists of the Bundeswehr.

It should be stated plainly that this is a dangerous game with fire started up on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the fascist German's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union.

SCIENTISTS ACTIVE IN COMBATING NUCLEAR WAR DANGER

LD011019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 May 81 p 3

[Article by V. Godanskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Lenin prizewinner, under the rubric "Peace Program--The Eighties": "Against the Threat of War"; capitalized words published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The Pugwash movement is a vivid illustration of the fruitfulness of scientists' international cooperation. Its initial document was the famous manifesto signed in July 1955 by Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein. Among the undoubted successes of the Pugwash movement, in which Soviet scientists actively paricipated since its first days, what should be mentioned first of all is its great contribution to studying and elucidating the dangers of the harmful genetic effects of nuclear radiation, to the cause of banning nuclear tests on land, in water and in the air, and to the conclusion of the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. But the danger of universal destruction facing the world has not vanished--indeed, it has lately begun to take on a more real outline.

Under these conditions the world expects broader and more urgent measures from scientific workers--and precisely such measures are proposed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress. "The peoples must know the truth about the pernicious consequences nuclear war would produce for mankind," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated from the rostrum of the Soviet communists' forum. "WE PROPOSE THAT AN AUTHORITATIVE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BE SET UP TO DEMONSTRATE THE VITAL NECESSITY OF AVERTING A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE. The committee could include the most eminent scientists from various countries. The whole world should be informed of its conclusions."

The Soviet Pugwash Committee received the following telegram from Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, president of the Pugwash movement, a major British researcher and Nobel prizewinner: "We warmly approve and welcome Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for organizing an international committee of eminent scientists to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. It is this that is the main aim of the Pugwash movement, and we are prepared to step up our activity in this direction. We will discuss this question at May's executive committee session."

A scientific council for research into the problems of peace and disarmament, which unites the efforts in this direction of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, has been set up in our country and is operating successfully.

The urgent implementation of measures to pool the efforts of all countries' scientists in the struggle against the nuclear threat is taking on increasingly real outlines. The major international organizations--the United Nations, UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency--and also the mass media must play an appreciable role in this process. The initiative put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress creates very favorable preconditions for another extremely important stage in the noble cause of preventing the death of mankind in a nuclear war.

RASHIDOV ON SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ANNIVERSARY

LD011630 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 1 Jun 81

["The Great Strength of Solidarity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS--"Soviet policy towards the newly-free countries stems from the very nature of socialist society which is free from exploitation of man by man and which knows neither a drive for profits nor a striving for enslaving other nations," Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, says in an article published by the journal ASIA AND AFRICA today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The lofty humanism of the Soviet people and their profound internationalism, the article says, has manifested itself quite vividly during the past few years "in comprehensive aid to the peoples of Indochina fighting against the U.S. aggression, in effective solidarity with the fighters of southern Africa, in support given to the struggle of the Arab peoples against Israel's expansionist policy and in strengthening the defences of Angola and Ethiopia, which faced attempts at suppressing their people's revolutions by encouraging internal counterrevolution or outside aggression."

"The Soviet public and the entire Soviet people have been and will always continue to be on the side of the forces of progress, on the side of fighters aganst all forms of national and social oppression."

Rashidov pointed out that the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee maintains extensive fraternal contacts with national solidarity committees and revolutionary-democratic parties in over 80 countries, and stressed: "The committee's varied activities reflect the firm will of the Soviet working people to unswervingly facilitate the achievement of genuine independence by all Asian and African countries and the elimination of the last centres of racism and colonialism and all forms of oppression.... It should be pointed out specifically that all material aid to the national liberation movements is given by the committee from the resources of the Soviet peace fund, which is formed from working people's voluntary donations."

"It is the most important task of the Soviet Afro-Asian solidarity movement and its committee to continue making a tangible contribution to the cause of supporting the embattled nations, and working for peace, national independence and international detente," Sharaf Rashidov concludes.

R. ALLEN CRITICIZED FOR HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT

LD011828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jun 81

[By TASS observer Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun (TASS)--Richard Allen, U.S. presidential adviser for national security, speaking in New York stated that "the foreign policy of the present administration is inevitably linked with the problem of human rights." For this reason one can say that if such a connection does exist, then it reveals Washington's blatant line towards the flagrant violation of human rights both in the United States itself as well as beyond its borders. Literally every day there are reports from the United States that the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Americans are repressed at every step, particularly those of representatives of the national minorities. A "witch hunt" is developing reminiscent of the times of McCarthyism. The political and socioeconomic rights of the American working people are being attacked.

Abroad the present U.S. administration is pursuing a policy of supporting reactionary, dictatorial and repressive regimes, whether in Latin America, Asia or Africa.

Washington has taken the course of stepping up the arms race, laying particular emphasis on increasing nuclear missile weapons and thus posing a threat to the fundamental right of man--the right to life itself.

To date leaders of the U.S. administration have stated that one of their main concerns is the "fight against terrorism." But by all accounts, this campaign which Washington wants to direct against others has boomeranged against its organizers. Judging by concrete facts the whole world has become convinced that it is the United States itself that has raised terrorism to the ranks of state policy and has used it as a means to fight the forces of democracy, progress and national liberation.

Thus as recently as 28 May President Reagan received a certain Mendelyevich in the White House--a criminal convicted in 1970 in the USSR for the attempted armed seizure and hijacking of an aircraft. Now this man, who is in the United States, is actively participating in carrying out ruffianly anti-Soviet pranks together with bandits of the so-called Jewish Defense League. The same is borne out by, for example, the recent provocation by the American authorities against an Aeroflot aircraft at Washington's international airport. This is also borne out by training terrorists on U.S. territory from among the Cuban counterrevolutionary and other rabble and their dispatch to sovereign states. It is the United States itself which finances and arms bandits sent into the territory of Afghanistan, the terrorists acting against Angola, and the Pol Pot bands. Washington supports the bloody El Salvador military junta, the Chilean fascists, and the regimes in Israel and the Republic of South Africa, which are pursuing a policy of genocide.

Convinced that the campaign on terrorism will not work, the present administration is trying to revive the old theme of "human rights," literally forgetting that the Carter administration already ignominiously failed on this. We can assure you, Mr Allen, that Washington's present undertaking will also inevitably come to the same end.

COMMENT ON U.S. ANTI-LIBYAN POLICY, CAMPAIGN

People's Bureau Closure

LD012320 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary "The Anti-Libyan Campaign in the United States," from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] At the beginning of May, the U.S. administration asked for the closure of the Jamahiriyah's People's Bureau in Washington and the departure of the bureau's staff from the United States.

Until now the U.S. circles have not been able to justify the reason behind its decision by providing the necessary proof, despite the fact that the Libyan representatives in the United States have expressed readiness to refute any accusation against them and stated that they were trying to normalize Libyan-U.S. relations. What is the reason behind this anti-Libyan campaign by the United States? The answer to this is not difficult. The Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Relations, in a statement about the expulsion of the Libyan representatives from the United States, rightly pointed out that the U.S. administration is pursuing a policy which is against anyone who does not accept its imperialist policy. It is often said in the United States, even at official level, that Libya's activities assume a hostile character as far as U.S. interests are concerned. Washington believes this hostility can be summed up as follows: The 1st September Revolution put an end to foreign military presence, and primarily U.S. presence, on Libyan soil. This naturally dealt a telling blow to the positions of U.S. imperialism in North Africa and the Mediterranean. Libya put an end to the absolute domination by foreign companies, including U.S. companies, over its national economy and assumed control over the major sector in this economy--the oil industry.

The U.S. admininistration does not like the anti-imperialist line followed by Libya internationally. Libya stands firmly against the Camp David policy in the Middle East, and calls for the consolidation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. It condemns imperialist conspiracies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Iranian revolution. Libya is of the opinion, and rightly so, that the expansion of U.S. military presence in the Gulf and the Mediterranean is a great danger to peace and the security of the peoples of the Middle and Near East. It should be pointed out that the Libyan action, by rendering assistance to the legitimate transitional government of Chad, had a very negative reaction in the United States. Washington saw such an action as a phenomenon of expansion. But it is becoming more clear that Libya's assistance has helped to halt the fratricide which went on for years in Chad, and led to the establishment of peace there.

It should be pointed out that the successful development of cooperation between Libya and the Soviet Union, the sincere friend of the Arab peoples, makes the United States extremely angry. The Jamahiriyah General People's Congress stated that the comprehensive consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is a strategic line of Libya's foreign policy. U.S. propaganda, in an effort to damage relations between the Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union, claims Libya has become a broker looking after the interests of the Soviet Union in Africa and the Arab world. Such allegations are unfounded and mere fabrications. The Soviet Union has relations with the developing states, particularly Libya, on the basis of the Leninist principles of equality and the respect of others' sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal affairs of others and on the basis of mutual benefit.

The Soviet Union wants Libya to be a prosperous state, and is giving Libya whatever assistance it needs. It should be said that some U.S. papers have openly hinted that the U.S. administration has a precise plan to shackle the Al-Qadhdhafi regime which includes subversive activities against Libya, even attempts to liquidate the Libyan leaders. The United States wants to bring Egypt into the anti-Libyan campaign. The Egyptian war minister who visited the United States in April discussed there the question of hard pressure on Libya in return for more supplies of U.S. arms to Egypt. The Sudan regime has joined these anti-Libyan plans. During his recent visit to Khartoum, As-Sadat discussed the question of coordinating Egypt's and Sudan's activities to undermine the Jamahiriyah. We should point out the anti-Libyan campaign by the U.S. is becoming more dangerous because it is part of far reaching plans by the Reagan administration aimed at establishing the control of U.S. imperialism over the Arab world.

Anti-Al-Qadhdhafi Plans

LD019107 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 1 Jun, TASS--Prooflessly accusing other countries of involvement in "international terrorism", official Washington itself is weaving terrorist conspiracies against foreign leaders whom it does not like. Details of plans of "elimination" of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who actively comes out against the U.S. imperialist policy in the Middle East, leaked into the American press. As is reported by the NEWSWEEK with reference to officials of the Ronald Reagan administration, a number of possible versions of the design are being studied in Washington. Among them--assassination of the Libyan leader, the landing in that country of units of emigrant scum and staging of a coup d'etat. Waiting for a suitable occasion to put into life the terrorist plans, the administration, according to the NEWSWEEK is looking for means to bleed white the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, preferably by drawing Libya into a long war. With this aim Washington seeks to fan up an armed conflict on the territory of neighbouring Chad which is linked with Libya with ties of friendship and mutual aid obligations. As is noted by the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS, referring to a high-placed representative of the American administration, the United States intends to "encourage conservative Arab states, above all Egypt, for actions on their own initiative both through staging a coup d'etat in Libya, and through direct invasion of that country. Washington, in its part, undertook to render all the necessary assistance so that these attempts should be crowned with success. The Reagan administration is fanning up anti-Libyan hysteria, it sent away from Washington all staff-members of the embassy of that country and announced it nearly "the main enemy of world peace". In the opinion of news analysts, the U.S. public opinion is thus being prepared for Washington's direct intervention in Libya.

ANTI-SOVIET THEME OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY EXAMINED

LD021057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by S. Kondrashov under the rubric "Political Commentator's Notes": "Dangerous Chimeras"]

[Text] In the vivid picture of discomfiture which the U.S. administration set up for itself by sanctioning last Tuesday's piratical attack on the Aeroflot scheduled aircraft at Washington's international airport, one unexpected and amusing little feature has received scant attention. It was introduced by acting White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes. When it became clear to everyone that the U.S. special services had gone out to fetch wool and returned shorn themselves [poshli po sherst a vorotilis strizhenymi] as they say, Speakes, putting the blame on the U.S. customs service, stated: "This action has no connection with our foreign policy."

"Has no connection..." that is what he said. We have here a naiveness and simplicity which cannot be termed saintly, because behind this exterior lurks unrestrained hypocrisy. We have here a ridiculous attempt at self-justification before perplexed U.S. journalists, at disowning the failed act of provocation, to allege that Washington has not yet sunk, in U.S.-Soviet relations, to the point of such stupid and crude pettiness as to attack a Soviet civilian aircraft. Yet is is precisely that conclusion which emerges from the story: that it has sunk that low.... If you like, it could not fail to sink so low because new gestures and new victims are required by the very logic of the anti-Soviet hysteria which the Reagan administration is stoking with even greater persistence than its predecessor, although the latter, I recall, was not stinting in its efforts in this field.

It is well known that this hysteria, under the codename "Soviet threat," serves as a sort of universal rostrum for internal use (in the United States itself) and for external use (abroad). Highhanded anti-Sovietism is the hallmark of many of the U.S. administration's foreign policy deeds. This applies fully to the recent "Atlantic week" in Rome and Brussels. Its results were summed up, not without humor, by a U.S. correspondent who wrote that at the Atlantic ministers' conference there had been "a unique mutual exchange: The West Europeans agreed to accept the U.S. viewpoint on detente and the Soviet Union, while the Americans in turn agreed to undertake to hold talks" with the Soviet Union.

This mutual exchange resembles the exchange of opinions in the anecdote where the subordinate goes to his boss with his own opinion and comes back with the boss' opinion. By imposing, in the NATO communiques, their own viewpoint "on the question of detente and the Soviet Union," the Americans are pushing West Europe onto the path of further militarization with its dangerous consequences for the entire complex of East-West relations.

A similar exchange of opinions took place recently between the U.S. President and the Japanese prime minister; at any rate, Japan has agreed to assume a greater military burden in the Far East in order to release part of the U.S. forces earmarked for the militarization of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone.

In general, having begun its practical foreign policy activity with the nervous, raucous symbolic campaign over the situation in El Salvador, the Reagan administration, as we can see, is embarking on larger scale tasks both in the West and the East while not, however, scorning petty provocations close to home, in the environs of Washington, in order to highlight this same provocative, bellicose anti-Soviet orientation to its course.

This course did not emerge all at once and did not emerge out of nothing. Gaining points in the skirmishes within U.S. ruling circles, the opponents of detente surreptitiously prepared the social soil and brought closer the moment when the upper hand in Washington was gained by circles which would like to act throughout the world as impudently as the group of FBI and customs agents who burst into the Soviet aircraft at Dulles Airport. Of course, these forces have their own theorists, forecasters and scientific prompters. Their activity is borne out in particular by a report entitled "The Soviet Challenge: Foundations of Policy for the Eighties" [Sovetskaya Vyzov: Osnovy Politiki na 80-e Cody] produced by employees of the well-known Brookings Institution, the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, and the offensively anti-Soviet Committee on the Present Danger and published by the influential Council on International Relations.

The report is academically dry and terse and avoids words of abuse, but its recommendations look all the franker and more cynical, and the image of U.S. imperialism emerges all the more expressively from its pages--U.S. imperialism which, first, wants to build up its mailed fist to an incredible extent in the eighties and, second, with not the slightest consideration for the will of other peoples, is proclaiming its "right" to slam down this mailed fist in any part of the world where the Washington leaders deem it to be necessary.

"...There are statesmen in the bourgeois world who to all appearances have grown accustomed to thinking only in terms of force and diktat," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on 9 May in Kiev. "They in fact consider the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union to be their main political credo. The solution of international problems through negotiations and mutually advantageous agreements evidently ranks somewhere in tenth place for them, if they think about it seriously at all."

The report's authors wholly and fully justify this description. And not surprisingly: After all, they are working for precisely those people Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was speaking about. And it is precisely these figures, making a fetish of the categories of force and diktat, who are practicing, in relations with other countries, the notorious U.S. "double standard," the dual yardstick which can be described in the words of the ancient Roman saying: What is permitted to Jupiter is not permitted to a bull. Here is the report's main claim, its fundamental recommendation: "The United States must explain unamibguously to the Soviet Union where its fundamental interests lie and how far it is prepared to go to defend them...." That sounds seemingly innocuous and almost sensible, but as you read on it emerges that the United States' "fundamental interests" are essentially the entire world and that it proposes to go a very, very long way to defend them.

Well, in the Persian Gulf region, for instance, the United States is obliged "to have armed forces capable of reaching this region rapidly, covering a considerable distance and surviving when they get there," is obliged "to establish de facto defense and strategic links with friendly states," "to create a regional infrastructure including establishments, stores, and rights of access," and is obliged "to be bound by the undertaking to keep open the sea routes in and out of the Persian Gulf, taking in this direction steps for all to see."

Is obliged...obliged...obliged.... But to whom? And to do what? It transpires that it is in no way obliged to the sovereign peoples of the above-mentioned region which exists for the United States only insofar as it has been "ranked first among U.S. concerns." It transpires that the United States is under an obligation only to its own imperialist ways, to the role of world gendarme which it almost intended to abandon in the early seventies and which it is again assuming in the early eighties. If you look carefully into the above-mentioned list of tasks you discover that the United States is proclaiming its right (and obligation?!) to establish a military-political protectorate over the Persian Gulf zone, a protectorate far more appropriate to the end of the last century than the end of this one.

We shall cite other examples of recommendations from the report. The Arab-Israeli conflict? "It envisages the use of force, albeit only as an extreme measure." Afghanistan? "Supplying the Afghan resistance with weapons and other supplies." China? The United States "should not rule out the possibility of closer military-strategic cooperation with China...." U.S. allies? They are obliged to do a very great deal--"to make a military contribution" to safeguarding oil supplies from the Persian Gulf region, to render "economic and military aid to key countries," to coordinate with Washington their policy with respect to Central America, and in general "to support U.S. efforts throughout the world."

As you can see, an extensive list. But even this list comprises only the superficial, secondary stratum of the recommendations from the report of the Council on International Relations. The main thing, the very bedrock is the unrestrained all-round buildup of U.S. military might, military expenditure and the number of soldiers, conventional and nuclear missile armaments, Rapid Deployment Force, and new types of military equipment and "new doctrines corresponding to new requirements," a new strategic bomber, a new "relatively inexpensive system of ground basing" for intercontinental missiles, "modernized nuclear forces" in West Europe.... You cannot enumerate it all, and it is all aimed against the Soviet Union, it all features as "the prime requirement of an all-embracing U.S. policy with respect to the Soviet Union."

Once, when planning U.S. foreign policy in the early seventies, official Washington advanced the slogan: from confrontation to negotiation. The implication here was that confrontation was something which had departed, or was on its way out, or at any rate was a state in U.S.-Soviet relations which had to be abandoned. Now, 10 years later, confrontation is again being promoted as the task of the present and future, they want to cancel out the efforts of a decade and seemingly to transpose the slogan: from negotiation to confrontation. Indeed, negotiations have been relegated to something like tenth place. The report we are investigating declares arms control to be merely "a component of defense policy, not an alternative to it." So that's it.

The report's authors are not frank enough to proclaim openly their true goal--the attainment of U.S. superiority over the USSR. They camouflage it with the concept of the "Soviet threat." But some of their colleagues, also working on U.S. military-political alchemy, do not consider the rules of camouflage to be compulsory for themselves. I remember a talk last August with Herman Kahn, the well-known "hawk" and political scientist, and director of the Hudson Institute. At the time, before the presidential elections, he predicted that if Reagan won, military expenditure would be increased enormously and instead of military-strategic parity with the Soviet Union Washington would seek preponderance and superiority. To judge by the report of the Council on International Relations and by the numerous statements and, the main thing, the practical deeds of the present Washington leaders, this prediction is beginning to come true.

It is beginning to come true in the sense of the task which has been set, even though it is a camouflaged task, to come true in the sense of the complications which it is introducing to international life. But setting a task is one thing and fulfilling it is another. In that sense the prediction will not come true. The chimera dragged out of the past is being directed toward the future, but what fate will overtake it--other than the fate of the chimera--an unrealizable dream?

LAOS POW CAMP 'FIGMENT' OF U.S. IMAGINATION

LD291423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent M. Sturua under the rubric "Background to Events": "Dreaming of 'Pilots in Pajamas'"]

[Text] Washington--It is common knowledge who generally shouts "stop thief!" The Washington funambulists have elevated to the status of official policy the trick of shifting the blame onto someone else. A special committee on terrorism has appeared in Congress, while in the State Department Mr Haig has acquired a special assistant. And while congressmen and diplomats, each according to the extent of his hypocrisy, holler and bark "about international terrorism" allegedly directed by Moscow, the Pentagon and U.S. special services are practicing international terrorism, not in quotation marks, but gun in hand.

News has just come through of yet another adventure planned and carried out by Washington. I am referring to the bandit raid by a group of mercenaries, trained by U.S. special services, on the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR). This operation has already been reported in the press. I will give some details which shed further light on the actions of American imperialism, the true inspiration behind international terrorism.

Preparations for the bandit raid on Laos were made on two fronts. While Pentagon intelligence instructors armed and trained the mercenaries, Washington's propaganda apparatus came up with a "plausible" excuse for the action. It went something like this: Apparently, a prisoner of war camp had been "discovered" somewhere in the Lao jungle. Spy satellites and SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance aircraft had photographed a camp. On studying the photograph the people in the Pentagon cried: Eureka! Some of the people in the photograph were taller than the average Lao and the tools (goodness knows what they were) were of such dimensions that they could have been used, I quote, "only by Caucasians, not by Orientals" (!) Finally, the Pentagon's amateur photographers allegedly snapped the word B-52 spelled out by planks laid on the ground. According to the official version, it was a "desperate appeal" by American prisoners of war incarcerated in a "slave labor" camp in the Lao jungle.

Of course, the Washington "humanists" had to respond to this "appeal." Especially as the photographs submitted by the CIA and military intelligence also showed watch towers and dugouts for prisoners (presumably the towers were small, for the "Oriental" guards, while the dugouts were big, for the "Caucasian" prisoners). However, the official version goes, the aerial photographs were not "conclusive enough" to justify an action like that mounted in Iran (the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages--M. Sturua).

So the Pentagon decided to send into Laos a detachment of mercenaries allegedly for the sole purpose of verifying the photographis data "on the spot." The operation was put in the charge of Rear Admiral Tuttle, Pentagon intelligence agency deputy [as published]. The mercenaries were not Americans. As the Washington POST wrote, "The dispatch of an American team would have caused an international scandal if it had been discovered." Therefore the gang of mercenaries was composed exclusively of "Asians who were well paid" (I quote the local papers again). The mercenaries underwent "highly intensive training" and they were sent into Laos, via Thailand, at the beginning of May. The hypocritical "humanists" now insist that the mercenaries were equipped only with cameras and that their sole aim was to establish whether the American prisoners had been a figment of the spy satellites' and Blackbirds' imagination. So they were not mercenaries; in fact they were just innocent ornithologists! Not unexpectedly, the "ornithologists" came back empty-handed. They did not find the imprisoned U.S. pilots or their "Oriental" guards.

There was no "slave labor" camp in the jungle, nor were there any watchtowers, dugouts for prisoners or plans spelling out B-52. In short, nothing, apart from jungle, that is. The Pentagon had made a fool of itself.

So the military department is now trying to wriggle out of it, but not very imaginatively, it has to be said. The reaction of Col R. Duchin, chief of the Defense Department news branch, was terse but not clear: "We do not comment on operations of this kind." His chief, C. Weinberger, was more loquacious but also unclear. He basically said that there is a "steady flow" of reports about Americans "being held against their will in Southeast Asia," and that the United States will take "appropriate action if this information proves to be true."

It now turns out that the "ornithologists'" operation was by no means the only one. A long time before the operation there had been another sortie, codenamed "Project Velvet Hammer." Its purpose was also to effect a bandit invasion of Lao territory. But the operation was placed in the hands of "100-percent Americans," not "Orientals." The 26 mercenaries who set up a secret training camp in Leesburg (central Florida) had formerly served in the special forces in Vietnam. They were commanded by one of the top Green Berets, Col James (Gritts), whose chest was covered with medals won in Vietnam and whose heart was filled with hatred of the peoples of Indochina, who did not submit to the "hammer-wielding" Yankees.

Officially "Project Velvet Hammer" was a private venture. The money to pay for transportation and ammunition, including machineguns with silencers, and "gold bars" for bribes, was to come from such well-known "philanthropists" as Texas billionaire Ross Perot (he was also involved in the Iranian hostages adventure), representatives of the "Federal Express" company in Memphis, Tennessee, and a group of "anonymous" Florida businessmen. Florida lumber dealer Charlie Overstreet provided the mercenaries' training camp in Leesburg, set in 7,000 acres.

If the "hammer" of the operation consisted of "veteran" mercenaries and moneybags, the "velvet" role went to the so-called national league of POW, families which was to give the adventure the appearance of a "humane" and private undertaking.

The general outline of "Project Velvet Hammer" was as follows. Having completed training, the participants stationed themselves in Thailand, setting up a kind of "charity center" allegedly supplying Lao refugees in camps on the Thai-Lao border with American food (it is indicative that American terrorists like to dress up in humanitarian "camouflage robes"). The Green Berets were to move from the center deep into Laos, burst into the camp, grab "at least one" POW and radio Mrs Ann Griffiths--president of the National League of POW Families--who would "demand" that naval command send a landing force from aircraft carriers sailing in the vicinity.

It was by sheer chance that the "Velvet Hammer" did not come down on the Lao anvil. But as professional mercenary (Gritts) said, obviously not without good reason, "Velvet Hammer" has not been scrapped but has been postponed until a "better time."

"Were they seeing things?" many people in America ask. The camp of American "pilots in pajamas" is a figment of Washington's imagination, like the "Soviet military threat." These dangers do not exist in reality but they are tangibly present in the policy of U.S. ruling circles geared to increasing international tension and the arms race. Finally, the stories involving the "Velvet Hammer" and "talking planks" show how cynically the knights of piracy and terrorism, dressed up in the garb of "humanity and nobility," regard international law, national sovereignty and other very important elements of world law and order. There will be no halo of sanctity for the criminal Green Berets.

USSR NOTE ON POLOVCHAKS PRESENTED TO U.S. EMBASSY

LD010900 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS--Today the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was presented with a note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, which reads as follows:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics again draws the attention of the Embassy of the United States of America to the continued gross arbitrariness of the American authorities with regard to the family of the Soviet citizens Mikhail and Anna Polovchak.

"Despite the repeated presentations made by the ministry and the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, the American side has not yet taken any steps to end the court farce around the so-called problem of the Polovchaks parental rights. Although they explicitly wish to return to their home country, the Polovchaks cannot do so because their elder children continue to be forcibly kept away from them. At the same time an atmosphere of threats and harassment is being whipped around the Polovchaks with the purpose of making them give up their intention and legitimate rights.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR reiterates its protest against the flagrantly inhuman treatment, contravening commonly recognized international norms, that is meted out to the family of Soviet citizens in the U.S. and resolutely insists that the Polovchaks should at last be given an opportunity to return home together with their children. The entire responsibility for the failure to take measures to put an end to this flagrant breach of legality perpetrated with respect to the Polovchak family rests with the official American authorities."

COMPARISON OF ARTICLE ON RESULTS OF SCHMIDT VISIT

A comparison of the item entitled "Schmidt Visit Results in 'Nothing Positive'," published in the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page A 4 with PRAVDA of 28 May reveals the following variations:

On page A 6, first paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: The Bonn leaders who bound themselves...

Paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...keeps talking about some violation of the military....

On page A 7, last paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: That is why the Western press notes...

KUZNETSOV, OTHERS MARK SOONG CHING LING'S DEATH

LD011004 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS--First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vitaliy Ruben, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR Viktor Maltsev; Vice Chairman of the Executive of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Oleg Rakhmanin and other officials have visited the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Moscow in connection with the death of Soong Ching Ling--honorary chairman of the PRC, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, honorary chairman of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, prominent political and public figure of China, close friend and associate of Chinese revolutionary democrat Sun Yat-sen. They laid a wreath on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, observed a minute's silence in memory of Soong Ching Ling and signed the book of condolences. Representatives of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Soviet Women's Committee visited the PRC Embassy on the same day and signed the book of condolences.

Glebov Commentary

OW011832 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Soong Ching Ling has written the most brilliant chapter in Soviet-Chinese friendship. In this chapter, Sun Yat-sen's will laid the foundation for Soviet-Chinese friendship. She was boundlessly loyal to the will of Sun Yat-sen, China's great revolutionary, and she carried out a protracted struggle for China's freedom. After the victory of the people's revolution in China, Soong Ching Ling worked enthusiastically to promote Sino-Soviet friendship. Sun maintained that Sino-Soviet friendship was of vital significance to China and to the struggle for the Chinese people's bright future.

On 5 October 1949, Soong Ching Ling pointed out in her speech delivered at the meeting of the founding of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society that "we must remember what Sun had said that we must (?cooperate) with the USSR. We must remember our friendship with the USSR because only the USSR is our loyal friend. The People's Republic of China must forge closer ties with the USSR." Soong Ching Ling maintained that Sino-Soviet friendship was of great importance to check the (?expansion) of the imperialist camp and the militarist forces. She abhored war, saying that "war [words indistinct] to all countries and causes destruction to all mankind, and that to prevent such destruction, all revolutionary forces must take concerted action and strengthen their cooperation with the USSR, the home of the October Revolution.

Soong Ching Ling pointed out that promoting friendly ties with the USSR and taking concerted actions with the USSR in the international arena play a just and important part in opposing the conspiracies of the imperialists and reactionaries in joopardizing peace, in fighting for the freedom and independence of all countries and in the common struggle for socialism. She said that the foundation for such friendship lies in the identical interests of our two countries and in the support of the people of the two countries for such friendship.

This is well said. I maintain that such remarks have accurately pointed out the essence of things. It is beyond doubt that the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples are still identical today. Therefore, our efforts to maintain our two countries' good neighborliness are very important, and it was again emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress held in Moscow not long ago that the USSR will make every effort to attain this goal.

KHARKOV VIEWS STUDENT UNREST IN S. KOREA

LD301722 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 28 May 81

[TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov: "Against Tyranny and Lawlessness"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS--Seoul and some other cities of South Korea have again become an arena of student's vigorous anti-government actions. The unrest involves Seoul National University, the biggest South Korean institution of higher learning. Reinforced police called in on Wednesday to disperse student meetings and demonstrations used teargas and truncheons. Arrests were made among students. Unrest reached its culmination when one of the students shouting "down with dictator Chon Tu-hwan!" threw himself out of a library window and plunged to death. His tragic death has strained the situation on the campus still more.

Anti-government action is also taking place in other South Korean higher learning establishments. They are timed for the first anniversary of the uprising of the population of Kwangju who resolutely came out in May last year for democratic reforms, in defence of human rights which are flagrantly trampled by the Seoul regime.

The present head of the regime Chon Tu-hwan, relying on active U.S. support, drowned the uprising in blood, using tanks and other weapons received from the USA against the participants in the uprising. Pentagon General John Wickham, commander of the joint U.S.-South Korean Armed Forces, issued an instruction to use select troops for punitive operations against Kwangju.

A year has passed since then. Despite the terror and cruel persecutions, to which all those suspected of being "disloyal to the regime" are subjected, the South Korean population's struggle against tyranny and rightlessness is gathering strength, assuming new forms and an organized character.

Washington and its Seoul puppets have played in the past year a whole series of political tricks, seeking to apply rouge on the most odious features of the regime, to give it a semblance of bourgeois parliamentarism and "constitutional legality." Thus how the "presidential elections" and "elections" to the National Assembly were fabricated, the "national referendum" falsified, and changes to the "Constitution" introduced.

Simultaneously with the change of scenes, the Seoul regime received new guarantees of support from Washington. Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan was the first among high-ranking foreign guests of the U.S. new administration. The Pentagon moved to Korea's south new batches of U.S. armaments, including newest fighter-bombers.

All those measures are designed to consolidate the foundations of the terorist Seoul regime to suppress the people's protest movement in Korea's south and to achieve a stable internal political situation here. But its instability is a permanent factor underlying which is the deep discontent of the people who are deprived of elementary democratic rights and who live in the conditions of arbitrariness and violence. Beginning from mid-May population all over South Korea has been marking Kwangju commemoration days. The great deed of its people is not forgotten. New social sections join the camp of fighters for democracy and civil rights. The present student action is only part of the broad and truly countrywide movement which, while maturing among the masses, bursts out like a powerful stream.

SOVIET-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING REPORTED

SK310832 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 29 May 81

[Unidentified Moscow radio correspondent's report on the fifth meeting of all-union delegates of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society held in Moscow on 27 May]

[Summary] Hung on the facade of the Hall of International Friendship in Moscow is a big placard reading: "Warm congratulations to the participants of the fifth meeting of all-union delegates of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society."

I met with a delegate, a young woman worker from a plant in Alma-Ata named after Gagarin, who said: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] "I am delighted to participate as a delegate in the meeting of all-union delegates of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society." I believe that this meeting will (?contribute) to the development of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and to the friendship between the two peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea. "Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend my best wishes and congratulations to our fraternal Korean friends." [end recording]

On the platform are leaders of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Korean guests including the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society's delegation led by Na Chang-su, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the society, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, and the staff members of the DPRK Embassy.

Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, said at the meeting: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] "Comrade delegates, today, we mark a significant event for the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. We are here today to review the society's work for the past 5 years, to share experiences and to set up a new plan." [end recording]

Comrade Tarasov continued: This meeting of delegates is one of the many examples of friendship between the Soviet people and the workers of Korea. It demonstrates the Soviet people's faithfulness to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Tarasov noted that the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has become a major public organization. "The society has many activists and maintains local chapters in [place name indistinct], Ukraine, central Asia, Siberia, Kazakhstan, [place name indistinct] and Crimea. The society has group members such as enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes."

"Comrade Tarasov continued: In our struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress, the Soviet Communist Party has always strived to develop and consolidate the militant and cooperative relations between the Soviet Communist Party and the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and between our two peoples--all for the cause of socialism and communism. The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society makes contributions to his end."

He noted that during the period under review, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has sponsored events to publicize in Soviet society the successes the Korean workers have achieved in the course of social development and the struggle of the Korean people to achieve their country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis. A variety of events were held in our country on days that are significant in the life of the Korean people, in the history of Soviet-Korean relations and on the national holidays of the two peoples. They were financed and sponsored by the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

The events held on the anniversary of the liberation of Korea and on the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance were a demonstration of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Korea.

In conclusion Comrade Tarasov said: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] "I, in the name of delegates participating in this meeting, extend my warmest congratulations and wishes to DPRK workers and restate that the Soviet people, as in the past, will remain a true friend of the fraternal Korean people. I believe that members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society will, in the future, too, strive for the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries." [end recording]

Comrade Na Chang-su, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, spoke at the meeting. [Begin recording in Korean] Dear comrade delegates, I am very happy to come to your country at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and to be here at the fifth meeting of all-union delegates of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. "First of all, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, warmly congratulate the fifth meeting of all-union delegates of th oviet-Korean Friendship Society and the delegates attending the meeting." "Availing lf of this opportunity, I would like to convey the Korean people's warm greeting to th aternal Soviet people."

During the past period the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has contributed to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The relations are developing in various forms such as the mutual visits of diplomats, cultural exchanges and other contacts.

"In the past, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society helped the Soviet people better understand our country by informing them about the achievements attained by our people in socialist construction." The Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and its organizations have brought joy to our people by holding various functions on the anniversaries of the founding of the DPRK and on other national holidays of our country. For instance, it annually observes weeks of solidarity with the Korean people during the period from 25 June to 7 July and organizes various functions in many cities and areas in the Soviet Union, including Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Alma-Ata, Khabarovsk and Vladivostok, thus actively supporting our people's struggle to force the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. We are grateful for this.

"Carrying out a socialist revolution for the first time in the history of the world under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet people have gloriously defended their revolutionary gains from the encroachment of enemies at home and abroad and developed their country into a strong socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture and modern scientific technology. The Soviet people have vigorously risen up to perform the tasks set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our people truly rejoice over the achievements attained by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU and wish them new successes in their struggle to preserve world peace and achieve the prosperity and development of their country."

"We believe that (?the society) will greatly contribute to further developing the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries by summing up successes and experiences in its work of friendship and cooperation in the past and by discussing and determining new tasks. On this occasion, I extend deep thanks to the Soviet people and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society for supporting and encouraging our people's righteous cause for socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification."

"Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries are favorably developing in various sectors. Just as we did in the past, we will actively strive in the future, too, to further strengthen and develop our solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in the struggle to attain the victory of the cause of socialism and communism."

"In conclusion, I wish the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society greater successes in its work for the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea; and the Soviet people, in their struggle to attain the goals envisaged in the 5-year plan." [end recording]

MPRP'S MOLOMJAMTS INTERVIEWED ON 18TH CONGRESS

LD290921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 81 p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent undated interview with D. Molomjamts, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo: "In the People's Vanguard: Approaching the 18th MPRP Congress"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--In an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, the communists and all working people of People's Mongolia are approaching the 18th MPRP Congress which opens on 26 May, D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, said in a talk with a PRAVDA correspondent. Widespread socialist competition under the slogan "18 Shock Weeks for the 18th Party Congress" has become the supreme manifestation of the constructive activity of the country's working people.

The Mongolian communists' next supreme forum will be an outstanding political event in the life of our country, will sum up the results of the activity of the party and people in the period since the 17th congress and will define tasks in the sphere of the party's domestic and foreign policy for the next few years.

The report and election meetings in the primary party organizations and the province and city party conferences were an important stage in preparing for the congress. At these meetings and conferences the communists discussed in a businesslike manner and summed up the results of the party organizations' activity over the past 5 years. The MPRP Central Committee draft "National Economic and Cultural Plan for 1981-85" met with the unanimous approval of the country's communists and working people during its nationwide discussion.

Between the two congresses our party has directed its activity toward implementation of the tasks of the country's economic and social development set by the 17th MPRP Congress. Over the Sixth 5-Year Plan, thanks to the Mongolian working people's selfless labor and the all-round aid of the fraternal socialist countries and primarily our loyal friend the Soviet Union, the MPR has achieved great successes in the development of the economy and culture and in the improvement of the people's welfare.

The party is not slackening its attention to key problems of the economy like the improvement of social production efficiency and work quality. Much has been done to study and introduce the Soviet Union's very rich experience in this sphere. The movement for the title of excellent-quality team has been widely launched under the permanent supervision of party organizations at enterprises and in other collectives. This initiative has been approved by the MPRP Central Committee. Over 1,000 such teams are now working in the country. As a result the production of output assigned to the first category increased 3.4 times over the 5-year plan. More attention was paid to the revelation and utilization of international production reserves. Adopting the party's call "the gram saves the ton," the labor collectives have achieved definite successes in recent years in saving raw material, other materials, fuel and energy.

However, not everything is proceeding smoothly everywhere. Difficulties sometimes arise, omissions are revealed, and there are instances of thriftlessness and extravagance. It is essential to combat these negative phenomena most resolutely and to strengthen state and labor discipline. The destiny of our plans largely depends on this.

In accordance with the 17th MPRP Congress decisions measures aimed at asserting the socialist way of life have been consistently implemented. The awareness of our society's members is growing. As are their sociopolitical and labor activeness and their devotion to the ideas of proletarian internationalism. The period since the 17th congress has been characterized by further steady growth of the MPRP's leading and guiding role in all spheres of society's life. The party Central Committee constantly mobilized the country's party organizations, communists and working people to the successful solution of economic building tasks.

In this connection we have attached and continue to attach special significance to improving the standard of the party's organization and ideological education work, enhancing the party organizations' role even further and comprehensively increasing their responsibility. In improving their work style and methods, fundamental significance attaches to the decisions of recent plenary sessions of the party Central Committee and the tasks set in the speeches and statements delivered at these plenums by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal. The plenums discussed important questions concerning the improvement of work efficiency and quality, the revelation and better utilization of internal reserves, the enhancement of cadres' responsibility for their alloted tasks, the consolidation of party, state and labor discipline, the safeguarding and augmentation of socialist property and a careful attitude to it, and the intensification of control and verification to ensure that decisions taken are acted on.

The MPRP directs its activity toward further improving socialist democracy and ensuring the working people's broad participation in the management of the state. It is constantly concerned for the development of the mass-based organizations' autonomy and initiative.

The first sections of the joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet combine have been commissioned and an economic association for the extraction of minerals--Mongolsovtsvetmet--is operating successfully, while an international geological expedition is working fruitfully.

In the last 5-year plan Mongolian-Soviet relations entered a new stage and were enriched with new forms. The coordination of our 5-year plans with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA members was successfully completed. Forms of cooperation like the study and elaboration, through joint efforts, of major problems of economic and social development are being applied increasingly extensively. This is borne out by the elaboration of "The General Plan for the Development and Placement of Production Forces in the MPR up to the Year 1990," with the participation of Soviet scientific, planning and other organizations.

The establishment of immediate, direct ties between our countries' sector ministries and departments and also between Mongolian provinces and individual autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the USSR makes it possible to study extensively and apply creatively Soviet experience, which is of colossal international significance.

In the development and intensification of all-round cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and Mongolia and the USSR, tremendous significance attaches to regular meetings between Comrades Y. Tsedenbal and L.I. Brezhnev, which always take place in the spirit of the traditional indestructible friendship of our parties and peoples and in an atmosphere of profound mutual understanding on all questions discussed.

The communists and all working people of Mongolia, marching toward the 18th congress of their dear party and the bright jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution, express their boundless respect and heartfelt gratitude to their sincere friends the great Soviet people, the CPSU, and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Our party and the entire Mongolian people fully support the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the package of Soviet peace initiatives advanced at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The world-historic experience of the great Leninist CPSU is the priceless possession of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, the MPRP included.

Our country's working people, D. Molomjamts said in conclusion, unanimously approve the program for the new 5-year plan and fully support the political line and practical activity of the party Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal. They are approaching with optimism and total confidence the solution of the next new tasks in building socialism.

KOROTKOV COMMENT ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT TO PAKISTAN

GF011746 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Today is the first day of the visit to Pakistan by Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council [title as heard]. Our correspondent Vladimir Korotkov, commenting on the aims of the visit, writes:

Newspapers indicate that the influential PRC leader's visit to Pakistan is causing great concern among the people of the region. Political observers note that visits to Pakistan by Chinese and Americans have been occurring one after another. It has been reported that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State James Buckley will arrive in Pakistan on 12 June. The Indian central news agency emphasizes that Sino-U.S. (?collusion) in Pakistan poses a danger to Afghanistan and India--countries whose political stand is obstructing the hegemonistic designs of U.S. imperialism and the PRC (?expansionists) in Asia. U.S. and PRC arms supplied to the Pakistani Army, which long ago surpassed Pakistan's real defense needs, also create the danger of confrontation in the region.

It may be recalled that Washington's military aid to Pakistan during the next 5 years will be worth $2.5 billion. Beijing does not lag behind its U.S. ally. PRC weapons to Pakistan during the last (?8 years) exceeded $2 billion. Most of the 12 air force bases being constructed by PRC experts in Pakistan are being built in the part of the Indian Province of Jammu and Kashmir illegally occupied by Islamabad. PRC experts are training Pakistani troops near India's borders. The task of widening the Karakoram Highway--the highway by which Pakistan is supplied with military hardware--is being speedily done. The flow of this equipment is increasing.

The PRC and the United States are using Pakistan as a springboard for aggression against Afghanistan and India. Bands of robbers trained by PRC consultants daily infiltrate northeastern India from Pakistan. PRC consultants, in collaboration with Americans, (?train) bands that are sent to Afghanistan. More than 100,000 Afghan insurgents, counterrevolutionaries, are receiving military training in Pakistan. They are all armed with U.S. and PRC weapons.

As is well known, a special U.S. and PRC commission jointly engineered disruption in Herat in March 1979 and in Kabul in February 1981. The French journal AFRIQUE-ASIE observed that the United States and the PRC have assumed the role of determiner of the fate of Asia and Africa. They are trying their best to (?make the systems of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Iran, Afghanistan and India subservient to their systems.) Sino-U.S. (?collusion) in Pakistan confirms this policy.

TASHKENT REPORTS ON AFGHAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

GF301630 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] A delegation of officials from the DRA Ministry of Transportation and Tourism [as heard] is currently visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the [words indistinct] of the USSR Council of Ministers. It has visited Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent. On 28 May, the Tashkent daily PRAVDA VOSTOKA published an interview with Gholam Rahman Amiri, the head of the visiting delegation, deputy minister of the DRA ministry of Transportation and Tourism, and president of the (Garzandoy) tourist organization. During the interview Gholam Rahman Amiri said: Our contacts with our counterparts in the Soviet Union have resulted in the steady development of tourism between our people. Afghan tourists are visiting the Uzbek SSR on a regular basis. In this country they have acquainted themselves with many useful [words indistinct].

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI FUNERAL HELD IN WARSAW

LD011344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The funeral of Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of the Polish Catholic Church, has taken place in Warsaw. He died of cancer of the abdominal cavity. Present at the funeral was Cardinal Casaroli, head of the Vatican delegation and Vatican secretary of state.

KATOWICE PZPR MEETING POINTS OUT PARTY PROBLEMS

LD011750 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 1 Jun 81

["Situation in Poland"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun, TASS--Conferences are being held in the organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party in Poland to hear reports on their activities and to elect new officials. The conferences are discussing the theses for the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and a draft charter of the Polish United Workers' Party. These documents are being examined in the party organisations of industrial enterprises, mines and in voivodship party organisations.

Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stefan Olszowski, Henryk Jablonski and Kazimierz Barcikowski spoke in a number of the voivodships.

In the Katowice Voivodship, a meeting was held by the Katowice party forum under the chairmanship of member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Gerard Gabrys who is a miner by profession. As is reported by the Polish press, the forum adopted a resolution which touches on problems faced by the party, the essence of the subversive activity of the counterrevolutionary forces in the country, the situation in Poland's mass media as well as on questions of the international responsibility of the Polish United Workers' Party.

"Poland," stresses the resolution, "has become an arena for vigorous activities by forces hostile to the socialist system. These forces rely on broad assistance and support of international imperialist circles, attack--unpunished--the foundations of the socialist system, fan up hostility with regard to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

The introductory statement in the discussion on the two first sections of the theses of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party for the 9th congress was made by member of the presidium of the forum, lecturer of the Silesian Research Institute S. Owczar. Among other things, he said: The theses do not show the essence of the crisis in Poland and its causes. We do not find in them answers to the chief question: Who pursued the erroneous policy and who benefitted from it. The speaker further pointed out that the authors of the document are attempting to explain the political crisis in the country by political causes, but this runs counter to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. Political phenomena ought to be explained by economic causes. That is why one may arrive at the conclusion, he said, that in the document there is no class approach to the events now occurring in the country.

It was further stated that the theses contain a provision on struggle from class positions, but this is interpreted in such a manner that the very notions of "class struggle" and "class" are used in the theses only twice. The policy guidelines say nothing about the fact that the primary cause for the emergence of the anti-socialist forces in Poland, of revisionism and opportunism in the Polish United Workers' Party is private property which corrupts the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia.

It so happens that we tend all the time to forget about this, the statement says further, while there is a tendency to ascribe all the sins to socialism, which, in the final analysis, instills in the minds of the people the following idea: The culprit in everything is the party which has already allegedly outlived its usefulness and it is necessary to replace it. With such being the explanation of the causes of the crisis, we may well reach a stage when revisionism and opportunism become firmly embedded in the consciousness of the people. It should be stated in a clear-cut manner the speaker stressed, that a counter-revolutionary process is at work in the country and for this reason pertinent methods ought to be used against it, i.e. the party must use all the means available in the struggle against the counter-revolution.

The causes of our crisis, the statement says, lie not only in the seventies but also in the ten months that have elapsed, beginning from August 1980. Over this period a more significant damage was done to the party than in the whole of the seventies. There arose a real threat to the socialist system in People's Poland. Ten months ago the events in effect caught the party unawares, but then we had a party, while now there has occured in it a split. Factionalist groupings have been formed, the communists have no clear-cut concept or strategy in overcoming the crisis.

Further on, it was said at the forum that the party has no moral and political right whatsoever to leave in the theses a formulation to the effect that the role of the party is reduced only to serving the working class. A Marxist-Leninist party is dutybound to, and must, form the consciousness of the working class and direct the latter. It is here that lies the vanguard role of the party in the working class, otherwise bourgeois ideology begins to penetrate into the working people. Such is our reality, and this is not reflected in the document.

If we pursue a cadres policy basing ourselves on the theses, the speaker further noted, the party will lose its leading role. We are not opposed to those not members of the party taking part in the state and societal life, but the party must everywhere have a majority. The chief cause is the fact that in the country there operated with impunity and developed unobstructedly private property which corrupts the consciousness of the working people. That is why we must use the universal methods of the construction of socialism and not erect a Polish socialism.

Speakers at the forum also included representatives of industrial enterprises who said that the working people saw the weaknesses of the party.

The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution regarding the work of the leading organs of the state adminstration of the Polish People's Republic, which, among other things, says:

The leading organs of the state administration are not undertaking a resolute and consistent struggle against the opponents of socialism, which would enable the party to mobilize the Marixist-Leninist forces. Evasion of resolute actions, and adoption of decisions leading to conflicts, favour a situation in which the main blow is still directed against the party and leads to a further division.

LOSOTO SCORES POLISH STUDENT PROTEST MARCH

LD021013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto "Rejoinder": "For What Purpose?"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May--A demonstration organized by the recently created Independent Students Association has been held here. It was plainly of a political, antistate nature.

After a service in St Anne's Church several thousand young people, many of them wearing Solidarity emblems and badges, proceeded to Victory Square, to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They carried slogans demanding the release of L. Moczulski, who is under investigation, and of the convicted Kowalczyk brothers and other such figures.

Much has already been written about the Confederation for an Independent Poland--a group headed by L. Moczulski. It is an antistate, antisocialist organization closely linked with Western special services and anticommunist centers. The confederation's program is aimed at forcibly overthrowing the existing system in Poland.

Who, then, are the Kowalczyk brothers? Polish television recently showed a documentary film based on the materials of the militia inquiry. The movie camera recorded moments from the investigation and interrogration of the brothers, who fully admitted the crime committed. In 1971 they blew up the auditorium of the higher pedagogical school in Opole. The explosion occured the day before militia workers were due to gather there for a ceremony marking the festival....And some people in Poland declare these criminals "political prisoners."

Many sober-minded Poles, noting the escalation of the demands being made like ultimatums on the party, the state and the government, are now anxiously asking themselves this question: In whose interests and for what purposes are these actions being undertaken and tension being fueled in the country? And this at a time when Poland is living through an acute economic crisis and when the party and government in broad consultation with labor collectives are drawing up a program to surmount the difficulties. However, the prospect of a positive development of events does not suit the inspirers of political provocations, who have this time hidden behind the backs of students. Under conditions of instability and tension the extreme right wing of Solidarity and its "advisers" and "experts" from the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] are counting on undermining socialism in Poland.

SOLIDARITY ACCUSED OF BACKING CIVIL DISORDERS

LD011431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

["Letter from Warsaw" by correspondent A. Druzenko: "Justified Alarm"]

[Text] Warsaw--The other day Polish television showed a program which gave cause for bitter, anxious reflection. A militiaman was giving an interview in the street in Wroclaw, on the very spot where a murder had been committed the day before in broad daylight. Apparently a person had been killed in front of numerous witnesses, the killers had been allowed to slip quietly away and, worst of all, that people at the scene of the crime had impeded the law-enforcement officers when they arrived.

This was not an exceptional case, alas. Whereas 2 months ago newspapers, radio and television were filled with reports on the strikes which were exacerbating the country's economic destabilization, now there are more and more reports about crimes, hooliganism and other offenses which show that public order is in jeopardy, as is the execution of official duties by those responsible for maintaining order.

IZVESTIYA has already written about the incident in the town of Otwock, near Warsaw, where the militia station at the railroad station was burned down and an hysterical campaign was launched against the law-enforcement organs. There was a similar incident in Opole Voivodship. The man arrested for the crime explained his motives simply: They did it in Otwock so why not here?

Increasingly frequently, fairly large groups are participating in violations of public order, not just individual citizens.

Recently, for example, a crowd of adolescents who had failed to obtain tickets for a concert in Poznan's Arena Hall started throwing rocks at it (they caused damage worth several hundreds of thousands of zlotys but it is not the damage that causes public concern). Soccer matches in various cities have frequently resulted in mass hooliganism.

But, particularly alarming are cases where lawbreakers arrested by the militia are protected by witnesses. This puts pressure on those whose job it is to maintain public order. Here is one such incident described by the papers. A duty traffic inspector in the city of Kluczbork stopped two cars for a routine check. Passersby demanded that he abandon the check. To the natural question "why?" there came the reply: The very sight of a militiaman's uniform gives rise to such feelings that it would be best if the militia were to stay out of sight. Since a crowd had begun to gather at the scene, the militiaman abandoned the check. But it did not end there. A few hours later a militia car and the yard of the city militia department in Kluczbork were pelted with bottles filled with inflammable substances. The attackers were the very people who had obstructed the traffic inspector in the execution of his duty....

The Polish press is, I repeat, full of reports about similar savage attacks. Here are the statistics. In the first 4 months of the year the number of crimes in Poland increased by more than one-fourth compared with the same period last year. According to the Citizens' Militia main administration, "from the viewpoint of both the number of crimes committed and the dynamics of their growth the first quarter of the year was the worst in the last 5 years."

One is automatically reminded--not just because of the similar wording and conclusions--of another statistical report often repeated in the press: The indicators of industry's work in the first quarter of the current year were the worst in Poland's history.

The current outbreak of crime is not fortuitous. It is the result of the general social atmosphere which has been marked for a long time by persistent instability. Whatever objective or subjective, general or local reasons there might have been for the numerous strikes and other "actions" directed in one way or another against state authority, they have led and are leading to a reduction in social as well as production discipline and give rise to disrespect for rules, law and order and the norms of social life. All this gives rise to the threat of anarchy, the most provocative manifestation of which is the fact that lawbreakers are going unpunished.

At its recent meeting the PZPR Central Committee Politburo expressed concern at the state of public order and the growth of crime. The meeting noted, in particular, the connection between these negative phenomena and the general decline in discipline in all spheres of life. Particularly alarming are the numerous cases where resolute actions by the militia, essential in terms of maintaining order, encounter resistance on the part of citizens coming to the defense of lawbreakers.

As was pointed out at the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session, the decline in public order is the result of the campaign, which has been going on for a long time now, to discredit the militia organs. The campaign, launched by Solidarity extremists on the pretext of "observance of legality," in the form of ultimatums and malicious leaflets of a defamatory and inflammatory nature, is in fact a concentrated strike against the administrative organs and their authority and, consequently, against their effectiveness.

What was the provocative "protest march," organized on 25 May in Warsaw and other cities by the "independent students union," whose welfare is taken care of by the Solidarity leadership, if not a challenge to state authority and to law and order? The organizers of the "march" ostentiously came to the defense of people from the Confederation for an Independent Poland--an organization which has declared open war on the political system in People's Poland and has established close contacts with intelligence and sabotage centers in the West.

VASILKOV RECALLS 'SPLIT' IN POLISH TU MOVEMENT

LD011515 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 81 p 3

[Special correspondent Yu. Vasilkov dispatch: "In Poland Today"]

[Text] Warsaw-Gdansk--Warsaw Meetings

...Warsaw, which has lived through a hard winter of doubts and disputes, disappointments and hopes.... I last saw it in the fall, immediately after the dramatic events of August 1980, when the workers' protest against perversions of socialism assumed acute, uncompromising forms. It seemed at the time that Warsaw had not been affected by the cataclysm which had shaken all of Polish society....

And now it is spring 1981. Spring.... A time of hopes, a time of renewal. This last word is heard particularly frequently in Poland today. But the new things that you see in the streets of Warsaw after an absence of 8 months fills your heart with pain for a beautiful city. Huge lines at the entrances to a food store. The people's sad, tired faces. House walls disfigured by traces of leaflets that have been torn down. They are torn down, but they appear again and again, attacking the organs of people's power and sometimes casting aspersions on Poland's good relations with our country.

A military man with an enormous mustache stares goggle-eyed at the public from one of the leaflets. He has been drawn by someone's unskilled hand, which accompanied the portrait with an appeal to celebrate widely the anniversary of the death of Pilsudski, which falls in May.... This murky figure, a fierce opponent of Poland's rapprochement with the Soviet Union, is dragged from the dusty archives of history.... Polish friends tried to reassure me: "No serious person reacts to such sallies... it's just froth." But there was no such froth to be seen in September....

Each morning begins with the newspapers. Today they sell out more quickly than ever. Newspapers describe the debate before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and carry materials connected with the discussion of the recently published "directions of the Trade Union's Activities in the Present Situation."

Poland's urgent problems were examined at the sixth and subsequent PZPR Central Committee plenums. Despite the fact that the workers' protest developed into forms unacceptable under conditions of socialism, the party saw positive, cleansing principles in them in addition to the negative and dangerous aspects.

But there are also other forces, other sentiments. It is frequently possible to hear: Renewal has to begin from nothing, with a clean sheet, so to speak. Let us be more precise--by rejecting everything by which Poland has lived since the war, by destroying its socialist ideals.

The purport of the activities of certain circles has also been evaluated correctly by those who yearn for the capital and estates lost after the war. Here is a tiny trait, a detail seen in the life of Warsaw today. It happened at the Mazowsze regional headquarters of Solidarity in Szpitalna Street. Quite a brisk trade in badges and other souvenirs with Solidarity emblems was taking place in a large room hung with leaflets, posters and notices. The prices were inflated, the markup going to the trade union association's fund. I saw a big, elderly woman in an expensive white dress give a female representative of Solidarity a dollar bill. The latter made an entry in some notebook and hid the money.

I approached the woman in white and questioned her. She readily answered all my questions, saying that her name was Barbara Wisniewska and that she lives in Denmark, although she was born in Poland. Her father had a fortune, which he lost as a result of the changes which occurred in the country. Solidarity's activities inspire her with hope that she will regain her lost wealth.

And these hopes are shared by similar "victims of socialism" as she. It is no coincidence that, as she said, Solidarity support groups are being set up among emigres.

"I could only give $100, but my friend donated $10,000!" the philanthropist reported.

Tell me, please, what do these ladies squandering money have in common with workers who know the value of every zloty?! You might think the answer should be simple. Not, however, for the present-day situation in Poland, when some people evaluate many things in blatant contradiction with class logic and ordinary commonsense.

Who Is in the Wings

Our reader is well acquainted with the origins and causes of the Polish crisis from the 26th CPSU Congress materials and Soviet press articles. I wish to dwell briefly just on the prehistory of the split in the trade union movement, which in many respects determines the development of the political situation in Poland today.

The dramatic events of August 1980 were prepared, it might be said, almost legally. In 1976 the not unknown Workers' Defense Committee (KOR) was organized, and it then published a kind of "action program" in the Polish emigre journal KULTURA. The German Communist Party newspaper UNSERE ZEIT rightly pointed out that the so-called "21 demands" of Solidarity's Gdansk committee almost literally repeated the KOR concept. In April 1978 the so-called "declaration of the founding committee of free trade unions of the coast" was disseminated inside the country and in the West. Its authors did not conceal their antisocialist aspirations. They then mounted vigorous activity to create their own underground structure throughout Poland, and in enterprises above all.

All the necessary equipment for a long strike--food, bedding, radio equipment, paper and so forth--was brought into Gdansk shipyard, the epicenter of the August events, and stored there. All this, I repeat, was done virtually in the open, before the eyes of the enterprises' management and the authorities.

It is wrong to say that the workers' protest developed spontaneously into the form of strikes. Apart from the aforementioned preparations, it is a significant fact that the direct organizers of the first strikes in Gdansk started work at the shipyard a day or two before the start of the events. In August 1980 it was possible to read reports in the Polish press that people not employed at the enterprises were delivering inflammatory speeches at strikers' rallies. This shows once again that the events on the coast developed in accordance with a definite scenario.

The forces inciting the strike movement knew what they were doing. They fueled feelings of dissatisfaction among the working people and suggested to them that the distortions of scientific socialism which were taking place were socialism itself. The demagogic division of society into workers and "employers" [rabotodateli] was put into circulation--the latter implied not just, or not so much the administration of enterprises or departments, but rather the leadership of the party as the leading social force. And since that is so, since there are "workers" and "employers," their interests are conflicting, the counterrevolutionaries suggested. The "workers" must demand, the "employers" must give. Consumerist sentiments increasingly drove from the working people's awareness the fact that the workers themselves are the owners of the social product and that consumption depends directly on the volumes of production.

But let us return again to the period of August-September 1980. The atmosphere of complacency with respect to ideological and moral deviations from the principles of socialism not only favored the forces of evil but also induced political paralysis in society's healthy forces.

I remember during a talk in September with party and trade union workers at the Gdansk shipyard, at party voivodship committees, and at enterprises in Warsaw and Katowice, I asked each person one and the same question: "But have you personally tried to intervene in the course of events and somehow influence the strikers' feelings?" And virtually all of them replied: 'The picket did not let us through to the enterprises or shops." That is, at the hour of the decisive political battle, the party and trade union aktiv stood aside from the struggle and the vacuum which was formed was immediately filled by those who carried with them antiparty and antisocialist ideology.

The first strikes generated a wave of criticism against the existing trade unions and not only from the figures who organized the upheavals but also from the Gierek leadership. It was as though it had been forgotten that the Polish trade unions were basically the party's loyal allies, that they had raised in a principled manner questions connected with the improvement of the working people's living conditions, and had not deserved the scathing criticism which descended on them and paralyzed the entire trade union aktiv. And the enemies of the people's power were not slow to use this too.

You need to be a political babe in arms to fail to understand that by destroying the party's ally the enemy weakens and drains the party itself. But the delusion that this sacrifice could be used to gain time and stem the overflowing stream proved too powerful...

"We shall not destroy committees, we shall create them" J. Kuron, one of KOR's leaders and ideologues, stated. An opportunity for implementing this thesis in practice presented itself.

The "committees" began to be created after the signing of the well-known Gdansk agreement between representatives of the strikers and the Polish Government. The demands included what were truly urgent needs for the working people, the need for whose satisfaction had been widely discussed before. But the KOR "advisers" who compiled this document imposed harsh and practically unfeasible deadlines for execution, obviously counting on having a pretext in the very near future for declaring the government incapable of fulfilling its promises. This, incidentally, was recently admitted in an interview with NEWSWEEK by one of the founders of Solidarity who has just retired, K. Modzelewski. "I believe that realism in economic issues would require a revision of the Gdansk agreement," he said. Nonetheless, the signing of the document gave hopes of a civil peace, of the settlement of the problems which had arisen in a calm, businesslike atmosphere.

However, those who were stoking the fire had absolutely no interest in such a turn of events, and very rapidly under their leadership a chain reaction of strikes shook the whole country and all the more so since they acquired the opportunity to rely on a mass-based organization. And even in September there were no doubts that it would become a mass-based organization. Although at first the Gdansk figures played at democracy, stating that the new trade unions would be created only at individual enterprises or at the very most within the framework of individual regions and under no circumstances would be subjected to "centralist distortions," even then an all-Polish commission was functioning which, it is true, did maintain that it was of a purely consultative nature. The name Solidarity was initially borne by only the coastal organization while the other members of the commission spoke of their "independence," "autonomy," and so forth. All this was nothing more than camouflage.

The figures of the trade unions existing before August, disoriented by Gierek's criticism, and misled by demagogic expatiations about "independence and self-governing nature," decided to revise their organizational structure. At their congresses, one after another of the industrial trade unions announced their withdrawal from the Central Council of Trade Unions. This step, of course, divided and weakened the forces of the class-based trade union movement. In addition the dissemination of the Gdansk Solidarity's influence to the entire trade union structure created as a result of the fall strikes soon became obvious. Today we are dealing with a fiercely centralized Solidarity system--where has all the talk gone of the harm of centralism and the beneficial effect of the "independence and self-governing nature" of each link!

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES; TALKS HELD

LD011512 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 June, TASS--Today--Petur Mladenov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, foreign minister of Bulgaria, arrived in Moscow on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, other Soviet officials as well as Bulgaria's Ambassador to the USSR Dimitur Zhulev.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD020912 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS--Talks were held here today between the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, and the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov. He had arrived in Moscow in Monday for a friendly visit.

SFRY PROTEST OVER TIRANA EMBASSY BOMBING REPORTED

LD011017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Protest Registered"]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May--The SFRY has registered a resolute protest with Albania in connection with an incident in Tirana when two bombs were thrown into the Yugoslav Embassy, damaging the building.

This new anti-Yugoslav provocation, the protest reads, is undoubtedly directed against Yugoslav-Albanian relations. The terrorist act, which jeopardized the lives of embassy staffers, is a serious violation of diplomatic immunity. Yugoslavia has demanded that the Albanian Government take energetic measures to arrest and punish those responsible for the incident.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP CHANGE NOTED

LD020907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Secretary of LCY Central Committee Presidium Elected"]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May--At a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held here, D. Culafic was elected secretary of the Presidium. D. Dragosavac was relieved of the post in connection with the expiration of his term of office.

WESTERN EUROPE

ROMANOV LAUDS RELATIONS AT FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD011041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 81 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents Yu. Kuznetsov and V. Leskinen: "For Peace, Democracy and Socialism"]

[Text] Helsinki, 23 May--The second day of the 19th Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress. The discussion of the Central Committee report and the other congress documents and also the speeches by representatives of the fraternal parties are continuing. The speech delivered at yesterday evening's session by the head of the CPSU delegation, G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, attracted great attention from the delegates and guests.

He conveyed to the 19th SKP Congress delegates and all the country's communists and working people ardent fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and best wishes from the Finnish people's great friend, that outstanding fighter for the triumph of communism and peace on earth, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The communists of the Soviet Union and Finland are linked by longstanding ties of friendship and solidarity, G.V. Romanov said. The Finnish working people's revolutionary struggle over the decades has merged closely with the Russian proletariat's struggle. Our Finnish class brothers were in the ranks of those who carried out the October Revolution and defended its gains. Many pages in the history of our parties' relations are linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, whose comradely advice and meetings with the Finnish revolutionaries played a large part in the formation of the SKP as the working people's militant vanguard.

A sense of high responsibility for the country's destiny and true patriotism--that is what has always distinguished and continues to distinguish your party's activity. We know well that the work which the SKP is performing today for the working people's vital interests, for peace, democracy and socialism is hard, selfless, noble work. The Finnish communists are making great efforts to strengthen the unity of the party ranks, believing that this is the most important precondition for resolving the tasks which face them.

O. V. Kuusinen, the eminent figure of the SKP and the international communist movement, the centenary of whose birth we are celebrating with you this year, always called for the safeguarding of the party's unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, otherwise--he frequently repeated these words of K. Marx--the communists' disjointed actions would be punished by their overall defeat.

Proceeding from the urgent requirements of Finland's economic and political development, the SKP has elaborated in recent years a series of policy documents aimed at implementing important democratic transformations in the interests of the broad strata of workers, peasants and working intelligentsia and the country's advance along the path of peace and progress. Soviet communists are invariably in solidarity with you, dear friends!

About 3 months ago, G.V. Romanov continued, the 26th CPSU Congress ended. Its assessments, conclusions and decisions are exerting substantial influence on the progress of communist building and the development of all world socialism and the international situation. You know of the great tasks set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report. The broad and realistic program outlined for the USSR's confident advance to new frontiers and the steady improvement of the people's welfare and all-round harmonious development of the individual is based on the firm foundation of the truly historic gains which the peoples of the Soviet Union have achieved under the party's leadership. We are emboldened by the fact that the peoples of the great family of socialist states are now marching with us along a Marxist-Leninist course.

This was reaffirmed with new force by the recent congresses of the Communist Party of Cuba, the BCP, the CPCZ and the SED. The profound crisis of capitalist society which has gripped not only the economy but also the policy, ideology and morality of bourgeois society, forms a contrast to the historical optimism of the socialist countries. Even the apologists of imperialism are admitting increasingly frequently that capitalism is indeed a society without a future.

The aggravation of both internal and intra-imperialist contradictions in the capitalist countries is also influencing imperialism's foreign policy. There is a serious rise in international tension. Its inspirers are the most aggressive circles of the Western ruling classes, primarily U.S. circles.

They are counting on the arms race, attempting to use it as an instrument to attain military superiority over the socialist world. This is a dangerous and hopeless policy. Yet it remains a fact that the means of warfare have now acquired such destructive strength that their use would cause doubt not only on the existence of many peoples but of all modern civilization.

Particularly alarming are the plans of the Washington administration and NATO to deploy in West European countries new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, which create a threat to the future of the continent and directly affects the security of the states of northern Europe. The U.S. administration's line toward intensifying international tension and hiking the arms race while entirely disregarding the interests of the West European countries has been reaffirmed in the decisions of the recent NATO Council session in Rome. The threat of war is further aggravated by the fact that the Beijing hegemonists are acting in the same direction as the aggressive circles of imperialism.

That is why in the peoples' struggle for peace and against the threat of war there is no more important goal now than continuing and intensifying detente--the most prized achievement of the seventies--and curbing the arms race and implementing effective disarmament measures. This task is not simple, but it is most necessary and humane. To resolve it means coming to the defense of man's very existence, of everything he has created over the millenia.

The Soviet Union has not sought and does not seek military superiority over anyone. However, we will not allow such superiority to be created over us. "You cannot intimidate us. Our nerves are strong, we have undergone a good tempering," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his recent speech in Kiev. "We are not supporters of the arms race, we are its opponents. We could find an utterly different application for the funds it is swallowing up. But if we are so compelled, then we shall find a swift and effective reply to any challenge from bellicose imperialism." The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist communist countries are countering the dangerous course toward undermining detente and intensifying the arms race with a consistent policy of peace and the defense of the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom.

The 26th CPSU Congress, as is well known, has advanced a package of measures to eliminate military tension, intensify detente and strengthen international security, which have received the name of the Soviet peace program for the eighties. They have been welcomed by the broad public as honest and just, opening up the path toward a way out of the impasse of military hysteria.

Ever more sections of the population in the capitalist countries are joining the struggle against the danger of war and the nuclear missile arms race. It is very important that the desire for peace should merge into an even more mass-based movement of workers, peasants, employees, scientists, cultural figures and people with different convictions and views.

We note with satisfaction that the assessments of the CPSU and the SKP on questions of the international situation coincide. Soviet communists know that the SKP actively advocates peace and the consolidation of European security, including support for President Kekkonen's proposals on declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone, and the intensification of detente and disarmament.

Throughout the history of Soviet-Finnish relations, the SKP has consistently struggled for friendship and cooperation between our countries. I should like to say, comrades, that the CPSU values the high level achieved in these relations on the basis of the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, all of whose clauses, as joint interstate documents have frequently noted, retain their topicality today.

The line toward the further development of friendship with Finland is a principled and consistent one and as you know was reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union does not and cannot have any policy with respect to Finland other than a policy of the all-round consolidation of friendship and cooperation.

The signing of the long-term program for the development and intensification of trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation and its extension for the longer term have created favorable new conditions and opportunities in this sphere.

Of course, we cannot fail to see certain negative phenomena too. In particular, it is a matter of certain Finnish circles' persistent desire to belittle the significance of the 1948 treaty and to weaken the friendship between our countries and peoples to the advantage of certain reactionary Western forces. That is why it is important, as always, to protect this friendship by every means from any encroachments and to display constant concern for strengthening mutual trust.

The struggle for peace is linked organically with the communists' other principled tasks--the defense of the interests of the working class and all working people and their democratic rights and freedoms and the struggle against the omnipotence of the monopolies and for a socialist development prospect for their countries. We are glad to note the total unity of the CPSU and the SKP on all fundamental questions of the development of the world communist movement, which is increasingly being established as the most influential political force of the present day.

Fraternal relations based on devotion to the common cause, combat solidarity and the profound conviction that it is essential to strengthen the friendship of our countries and peoples and the unity of all forces of peace, freedom and progress, are constantly developing between the CPSU and the SKP. We are sure that this cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen comprehensively.

In conclusion the head of the CPSU delegation expressed the certainty that, in pursuing a consistent class-based policy, the SKP would achieve new successes in the struggle for the working people's vital interests, the consolidation of the unity of action of the working class and the creation of a broad alliance of the country's progressive forces for the sake of peace, democracy and social progress and he read out the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the 19th SKP Congress.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee G.V. Romanov presented as a gift to the 19th SKP Congress a picture recording the historic act of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki in 1975.

During the discussion which has developed at the congress the delegates are focusing attention on topical problems of internal political and international life, questions of the further consolidation of the party and its unity and loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and its struggle for the working people's interests and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The communists are expressing the certainty that the party has opportunities for strengthening the cohesion of its ranks on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis. Many people are pointing to the need to improve organizational-political activity in the party and seek an improvement in the standard of its ideological work, especially among young people.

The struggle to build a more just and humane society requires joint efforts by all communists, the rallying of all detachments of the workers movement around the slogans of the antimonopoly and anti-imperialist struggle.

The crisis of the economy of capitalism, which is also manifested in Finland, has struck a painful blow to the broadest strata of its working population and has become the cause of mass unemployment, constant inflation and price rises.

Representatives of the many thousands-strong detachment of Finnish communists are calling from the congress rostrum for the activation of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, which is especially important in the present international situation. The congress delegates are stressing again and again the large part played in this struggle by the world's progressive forces among whom the vanguard role belongs to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The Finnish communists are assessing highly the peace-loving efforts of the Soviet land, and the peace program adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. Many delegates are pointing to the important significance of the further development of all-round good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland based on the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Tomorrow is the final day of the work of the 19th SKP Congress.

MADRID MAGAZINE CALLED 'UNSCRUPULOUS,' ANTI-SOVIET

LD010753 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 81 p 5

[Aleksandr Moiseyev article under the rubric "Facts and Fantasies": "CAMBIO-16's Soapbubbles"]

[Text] As children we have probably all played the simple game of dissolving some soap in water, taking a straw and blowing bubbles. The life of a soapbubble is short--just a few seconds or minutes at best. But how we used to want to extend its life, if only for a moment!

When you grow up you stop playing games like that. But there are people who blow soapbubbles virtually all their lives. This pursuit is called their...work. The staffers of the major Spanish weekly CAMBIO-16 can certainly be ranked among them. It is true that they use a collection of anti-Soviet cliches instead of soap, and substitute journalistic pens for straws....

For several years now I have read the issues of CAMBIO-16 delivered to the editorial office. Every time you leaf through a new issue you note with bitterness the overt anti-Sovietism on its pages.

Here is some of CAMBIO-16's history. The weekly was founded in 1971 by 16 entrepreneur shareholders. It reflected the views of the liberally inclined bourgeoisie. The threat of a ban constantly hung over the magazine because of its critical stance toward the Franco regime. It scarcely paid its way. After the death of the dictator in 1975 things looked up for CAMBIO-16. Its printing run reached 500,000. But even in those days the articles on the Soviet Union were exclusively negative. Their main theme was "Russian espionage." CAMBIO-16's pages were full of headlines like "The Long Arm of Moscow," "Russians in the Canaries" and others in a similar vein....

The weekly has now picked up another theme--Moscow's support for international terrorism or something of the sort. I have before me several recent issues. As you leaf through them you marvel at how much wild fantasy and malice toward the USSR they contain! Each article is more scathing than the last. They all resemble those inspired by the current U.S. administration.

Are the magazine's staffers unaware that the Soviet Union resolutely condemns terrorism and has repeatedly confirmed this both by word and by deed? To obtain an answer I telephoned CAMBIO-16's director, Jose Oneto.

First it took a long time for the connection to be made. Then Madrid replied that Senor Oneto was not there. I then asked to speak to Chief Editor Miguel Rodrigo. He came to the phone, but refused to discuss the suggested topic--he was clearly unwilling to assume responsibility. "I will just phone someone who will be able to answer you," Senor Rodrigo said, and hung up.

Then at last CAMBIO-16's director called. I had reached him!

"In Spain," Jose Oneto said, "the opinion exists that the USSR has failed to condemn the terrorist activity of ETA (the Basque nationalist extremist organizations--A.M.) strongly enough...."

What is this--an annoying lack of information or a deliberate anti-Soviet fiction? The latter, of course! It is precisely claims of this sort in CAMBIO-16 and certain other Spanish press organs, not some mythical link with the terrorists, that are clouding the positive development of Soviet-Spanish relations and fueling enmity toward our country.

Curiously, on the day that I talked over the phone with Senor Oneto, America's New York TIMES carried a dispatch from Madrid by J. Markham. On the basis of anti-Soviet attacks and fabrications (not evidence!--A.M.) the writer seeks to convince readers of "the Soviet Union's complicity in inflaming extremism in Spain."

The conclusion suggests itself: Both CAMBIO-16 and the New York TIMES have the same conductor--the American CIA. The U.S. intelligence service's main task on the Iberian Peninsula is to prevent at all costs the formation of an independent Spanish foreign policy course and to prevent the strengthening of cooperation between Madrid and Moscow. The fact that CAMBIO-16 sometimes "stigmatizes" the U.S. intelligence services as well should not confuse readers. This is done with the sanction of the CIA to give the magazine greater credibility.

...The "soapbubbles" just keep on floating from the pages of the reputable CAMBIO-16. They do not have time to burst before the weekly's editors blow new bubbles, continuing their unscrupulous game.

NORWAY ESPIONAGE CHARGES AGAINST SCIENTISTS DENIED

LD291555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 May 81 p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article under the rubric "Backstage of the Sensations": "Who Benefits From the 'Witch Hunt'?"]

[Text] Oslo city court is hearing a sensational case. Maybe some criminals committed a series of brutal murders or organized a bold bank robbery? No. Two scientists--the Norwegian Nils Peter Gleditsch and the Englishman Owen Wilkes--are charged with "espionage and violation of the law on safeguarding military secrets."

...The scandal began to erupt last February, when Gleditsch and Wilkes, on assignment from the Norwegian Peace Institute [title as published], compiled and published a report on the joint activity of the American and Norwegian special services against the Soviet Union. The report cites numerous facts showing that a vast network of special spy stations has been set up in Norway, mostly close to the borders with the USSR. These monitor the flights of Soviet aircraft and the movements of Soviet Navy ships, radio transmissions on Soviet territory and the communications lines of a number of diplomatic missions in Oslo.

However, Gleditsch and Wilkes did not divulge any military secrets. The data collected in their report was taken only from open sources and had been previously published. The information of the Norwegian and British scientists is corroborated and supplemented by an article by the American journalist (F. Semia) in the magazine COVERT ACTION. This says, in particular, that an underwater cable and hydrophones have been installed to log and take bearings on Soviet ships traveling from the Barents Sea to the Atlantic and from Cape Nordkap to Svalbaro Island (Spitsbergen Archipelago). The close links between the Norwegian and American special services are carefully covered up. Thus all the information collected by Norwegian seismic stations is relayed to the U.S. center for the Analysis of Seismic Data (Virginia) and thence falls into the hands of the experts of the National Security Agency--one of the leading U.S. intelligence departments.

"In the nuclear strategy sphere there has been an increase in Norway's role as a strongpoint for monitoring Soviet territory and for electronic surveillance on land, under water and in the air," Sweden's NORRSKENSFLAMMAN notes. "The aim is to prepare for the United States conditions ensuring the delivery of a first strike in a nuclear war." The Loran-C radio navigational stations which serve the American submarine-based Polaris-Poseidon nuclear missile complex are located in Norway. The American submarines use these stations to determine their coordinates before launching missiles and can receive their coordinates before launching missiles and can receive from them the order to start an attack. In 1960, when the decision was taken to construct the Loran-C stations, the Norwegian Government did not deem it necessary to disclose the stations' purpose even to the members of the Storting. The reason for this absolute secrecy is clear: The siting of the Loran-C stations on Norwegian territory is equivalent to the deployment of nuclear missile weapons (the stations are a most important element in those weapons), which runs counter to the country's "base policy" prohibiting the peacetime creation of foreign military bases and nuclear weapon stockpiles.

Gleditsch and Wilkes offered well-reasoned proof of the total discrepancy between the Oslo ruling circles' statements and specific actions. It is this that infuriated the transatlantic and Norwegian hawks. They set about harassing the scientists and deriding them from speakers' platforms and in the press. Last summer an investigation was instituted against them. But Gleditsch and Wilkes did not surrender. They recently published a book called "Uncle Sam's Rabbits," which demonstrated the utter perniciousness of Norway's transformation into Washington's nuclear hostage.

The claims that Gleditsch and Wilkes spied for the Soviet Union are simply ridiculous. Neither of them is in any way committed to the communist ideology. It is simply that these honest people could not keep from speaking of the dangers of the American-Norwegian military "cooperation."

All the indications are that some people in Oslo found a "witch hunt" necessary in order to add fuel to the flames of NATO anti-Sovietism and at the same time to give a warning to Norwegian champions of peace, who are stepping up the struggle against the madness of the arms race. However, these attempts are futile. The campaign in defense of Gleditsch and Wilkes is expanding in Norway. In other words, the judicial farce has boomeranged against its instigators.

CIA, ISRAEL BLAMED IN PLO OFFICIAL'S DEATH

LD011440 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Brussels, 1 Jun, TASS--Na'im Khadir, representative in Belgium of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was shot dead in a Brussels street today. He was hit by five bullets.

The assassination of Khadir is another link in the chain of terrorist acts against Palestinian representatives that are perpetrated by Israeli secret services in collaboration with the U.S. CIA.

PONOMAREV VISITS CITIES IN FRG, MEETS WITH MIES

LD011930 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 1 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy]

[Text] Wuppertal, 1 Jun, TASS--A CPSU delegation, led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, who attended the 6th Congress of the German Communist Party, visited Wuppertal today.

The delegation familiarized themselves with places of interest associated with the life and activities of one of the founders of scientific communism, Friedrich Engels. The members of the delegation visited the Friedrich Engels Centre which was established on the initiative of the German Communist Party, viewed the museum at the house of F. Engels' family, and laid a wreath to the monument in memory of the great revolutionary and thinker. The Soviet guests were warmly welcomed by members of the leadership of the Wuppertal organization of the German Communist Party and also burgomaster of the town, K. Dreyes.

On the same day the CPSU delegation came to Duesseldorf where Boris Ponomarev and other members of the delegation had a meeting with the Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, Deputy Chairman of the German Communist Party Hermann Gautier, member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Board of the German Communist Party Karl-Heinz Schreder and other leaders of the party of West German communists.

In the course of the meeting the head of the CPSU delegation highly appreciated the results of the 6th Congress of the German Communist Party and emphasized the contribution of the FRG communists to the struggle for the cause of peace and disarmament, for mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the FRG and the USSR, for the vital interests of the working people of the FRC. The chairman of the German Communist Party expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the internationalist solidarity with the West German communists, for assistance to and support of the German Communist Party in its struggle for peace, freedom and socialism.

STUKALIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GREECE

LD012039 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 1 Jun, TASS--A CPSU delegation has come to Athens at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. The delegation is led by Boris Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR state committee for printing, publishing and book trade. At the airport the CPSU delegation was met by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Nikolaos Kaloudhis, representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece.

The CPSU and the Communist Party of Greece have long been maintaining strong ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation, representatives of the Soviet and Greek press were told by Boris Stukalin upon arrival in Athens. An exchange of experience in activities of the two parties, an exchange of opinions on the most important political events, acquaintance with the life of the industrious and talented Greek people are the aims of the visit which promotes consolidation of relations between our peoples, said Boris Stukalin.

CIA INVOLVEMENT ALLEGED IN ITALIAN 'P-2' AFFAIR

LD011630 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 1 Jun, TASS--New information about the CIA's close ties with the P-2 Masonic lodge, which is involved in a whole series of provocations and acts of terror in Italy, appeared in today's press. As reported by PAESE SERA, one of the leaders of French Masons Roger Leray stated in Strasbourg on Sunday that the P-2 lodge served the interests of the CIA and big transnational corporations. Roger Leray recalled that the ties between the P-2 and American special services were exposed by the former CIA agent Gonzales Mata. In his book he even named the CIA agents who had infiltrated the P-2.

FURTHER COMMENT ON EVENTS, SITUATION IN LEBANON

Lapin Commentary

LD011910 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Israeli Air Force continues bombing settlements in Lebanon. In the past few days about 100 people have been killed because of the bombings. Valentin Lapin comments:

Lebanon is clearing the debris and burying the dead. Meanwhile, Washington is speaking of a new American miracle, a miracle of peace-making. President Ronald Reagan personally thanked his envoy Philip Habib for the miracle. The envoy spent 13 days in the Middle East and, as the President said, removed the threat of war. Now is that really so?

The Israeli premier, Menahem Begin, has said that even after the mission of Philip Habib he will not cancel his order to strike Lebanon. It's [words indistinct] that through its envoy, Philip Habib, Washington has urged the Lebanese, Palestinians and the Syrians to restrain themselves, but said nothing of the kind to the Israelis. The United States is recommending those who are subjected to Israeli air raids not to open fire at the planes of the aggressors. In that case, the peace-making mission was an attempt to pressure the Arabs and make them give up their support for the Palestinians. At the same time, the United States [words indistinct] the aggressors and pours oil on to the fire of a military conflict. But what next? The sparks of the flame might fly far away.

It is being openly declared in Tel Aviv that the Israeli Army is ready for large-scale operations in Lebanon. For a long time Israel has been dreaming of splitting that Arab country and adding it to what was occupied in 1967. In general, the situation in the Middle East now is similar to what happened in June 1967 when Israel attacked Syria, Jordan and Egypt. This time, too, the United States is on the side of Israel. Besides Philip Habib, it sent to the Middle East an armada of warships. What is happening in Lebanon is the direct consequence of the absence of a settlement in the Middle East. It is also the result of the separate Camp David deal that satisfied the claims of the aggressor on Palestinian and other Arab lands.

Vinogradov Review

LD020851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 81 p 3

[Article by international observer V. Vinogradov under the rubric "Military-Political Review": "The Near East: Threat of Renewed Aggression"]

[Text] Reports coming in from the Near East are extremely disturbing. The Israeli military is carrying out daily armed provocations against sovereign Lebanon. The heavy artillery of the Israelis and their righwing Christian puppets is savagely shelling south Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian refugee camps. the Israeli Air Force is carrying out bombing raids and missile strikes against them from the air, and helicopters and ships are landing assault forces on Lebanese soil, which are marauding among the civilian population. At the same time Israel is ostentatiously continuing its military preparations on the border with Lebanon and on the territory seized by south Lebanese separatists. Threatening invasion, the Israelis are moving in tanks, armored carriers and artillery.

The tense situation is also aggravated by the Israeli rulers' bellicose statements. Foreign Minister Shamir cynically prophesied "any prospects for an easing of tension in Lebanon are hopeless unless Israel's demands are satisfied." What are these demands? When in April the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and detachments of the national patriotic forces rebuffed an attempt by rightwing Christians to seize the city of Zahlah and the Al-Biqa' Valley and thereby dismember Lebanon, Israel sent in its warplanes to assist them. They shot down two helicopters carrying Syrian members of the inter-Arab forces. In an effort to safegurad the inter-Arab forces from such attacks and to restrict the scope for acts of piracy by the Israeli Air Force in Lebanese airspace, Syria, with the Lebanese Government's consent, moved anti-aircraft missile installations into the region.

In a special statement A. Khaddam, Syrian minister of foreign affairs, explained that the sole purpose of strengthening the anti-aircraft defence facilities was to enhance the inter-Arab forces' defense capability and in no way threatens Israel. This purely defensive measure was nevertheless exploited by Tel Aviv in order to fan militarist hysteria. It demanded, in the form of an ultimatum, that these missiles be removed or else it would use force. Prime Minister Begin, doubling as defense minister, baldly stated that "hostilities are inevitable" since Israel will not tolerate the deployment of Syrian missiles in Lebanon. Speaking at the ruling Likud group's convention, he launched into diatribes against Lebanon and Syria, saying that the Israeli Air Force "is ready to deliver strikes against these countries and the Palestinians at a moment's notice." Fanning the war psychosis, Begin declared that once already he had given his air force the order to raid the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon but had rescinded it "on account of bad weather."

The so-called "missile crisis" engineered by Israel is for him merely a pretext for an invasion of Lebanon and a possible attack against Syria. As for Lebanon, Tel Aviv's aim is to dismember the country and to eliminate Palestinian resistance. The aim of its plans regarding Syria is to weaken Damascus and force it to abandon its support for Lebanon's national patriotic forces and for the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine. In the Israeli aggressor's eyes the fact that Syria is an active opponent of the Camp David agreements on the Near East and of a separate Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" makes this all the more important.

Analyzing the present situation in the Near East the Algiers newspaper ED-MOUDJAHID writes that the Near East is on the eve of renewed Zionist aggression, like that of June 1967. There is, of course, a reason for Israel's audacity. "Israel's aggressive course," Abu Jihad, member of the Palestinian Fatah Organization's Central Committee, said, "would be impossible were it not for the direct support from the United States, which to all intents and purposes gave the "go-ahead" for Zionist aggression following the recent visit to Tel Aviv by U.S. Secretary of State Haig."

As a blind, Washington hastened to express its "concern" over the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and even sent special envoy P. Habib to the Near East on a "peace-making mission." But instead of cautioning Tel Aviv against escalating hostilities against Lebanon this "peacemaker" began holding forth in Arab capitals on the need to yield to Israel's ultimatum. Exposing the White House's hypocrisy the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA' pointed out that its envoy arrived in the Near East just as U.S. weapons began pouring into Israel in an endless flood and Washington lifted all restrictions on where and how they are to be used.

The following facts provide further evidence of Washington's true position. The Pentagon has massed a large naval force in the eastern Mediterranean. Situated in the immediate proximity of Lebanon's shores are 2 carrier formations comprising the attack aircraft carriers Forrestal and Independence and the missile cruisers and destroyers accompanying them, as well as the commando helicopter carrier Nassau, with 1,500 marines and Harrier aircraft on board. This force, the Baltimore SUN points out, is ready to invade Lebanon and to engage in hostilities there. Also alarming is the fact that the U.S. State Department has instructed members of families of the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut to leave the Lebanese capital and advised the 2,300 Americans currently in Lebanon to leave the country.

U.S. propaganda pronouncements about "restraint" and the need for a political resolution of the conflict" are therefore manifestly false. "What has happened and is happening in Lebanon," the Palestinian news agency WAFA said, "is the handiwork of the architects of U.S. policy in the Near East from Nixon and Kissinger to Reagan. Everything the United States does in the Near East is aimed against the interests of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples and is creating a threat to world peace there." Under these circumstances it suits Washington's purposes better to lash and Egypt still more tightly to its chariot as champions of U.S. influence and interests in the region and also as armed defenders of these if need be.

But whereas Tel Aviv was long ago assigned this part, it was only very recently that Cairo began to master this role. President as-Sadat's capitulatory course led him into the camp of U.S. imperialism's henchmen and made him an ally of Israel's Zionist rulers. Seeing this metamorphosis for what it was worth, the United States open-handedly began allocating to Cairo hundreds of millions of dollars, which are being spent largely on acquiring U.S. weapons. Washington has indicated its willingess to make an immediate start on carrying out a 5-year program to modernize and reequip the Egyptian Army. The program makes specific provision for equipping Egyptian troops with U.S. tanks, armored carriers, airplanes and missiles.

But it is not just a case of large shipments of U.S. weapons, military advisers and experts arriving in Egypt from the United States. The Pentagon needs a springboard from which, "in an emergency," it can interfere in events in the Near and Middle East. The "military privileges" which Washington has obtained from As-Sadat are for precisely the same purpose. The Pentagon already runs the Cairo West Base and has asked the U.S. Congress for $1.5 billion to modernize the Egyptian base of Ra's Banas on the Red Sea coast. It is to be a stronghold from which the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Force can invade Persian Gulf countries.

The United States is, moreover, anxious to exploit any opportunity to deploy its troops in Egypt on a permanent basis. It is now hoping to do this under the guise of the notorious "multinational Sinai Peninsula peace-keeping forces," which are to replace the Israeli troops currently there under the Camp David deal. U.S. Marines will form the backbone of these forces. U.S., Israeli and Egyptian military experts had meetings relating to this in Washington early this month and they will meet in Cairo tomorrow to discuss the details of the "multinational forces'" impending deployment on the Sinai Peninsula.

The Arab states cannot, of course, remain indifferent to the further exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon, the threat of Israeli aggression against Syria, the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Near East and the possibility of a major conflict breaking out there. The resistance of Lebanon and Syria to the dangerous intrigues of Zionism which is encouraged by U.S. imperialism, is finding ever-increasing support in the Arab world. Qatar, Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and other countries have declared their support for the position taken by Lebanon and Syria in the face of threats from Tel Aviv. The situation in the region was discussed at an extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab League member countries held in Tunis. Its participants discussed Israel's barbarous bombing of Lebanon, Tel Aviv's provocative acts against Syria and the U.S. encouragement of Israel's aggressive course, and the adopted decisions aimed at foiling the schemes of Israel and its imperialist backers.

History shows that the crisis in the Near East cannot be solved by force of arms or by behind-the-scenes collusion such as the Camp David deal. The only real alternative is to seek ways of ensuring a peaceful comprehensive settlement. This is the aim of the constructive proposals for stabilizing the situation in the Near East put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union's consistent position was reaffirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the ceremony in Tbilisi marking the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian CP. He said that "the Soviet Union has made a proposal which provides a good opportunity to work collectively to stabilize the situation in the Near East--namely, that an international conference be convened to discuss this issue. Our proposal in this regard has met with a massive positive response in the Arab countries and in many other states."

The situation in the Near East region is now so acute that one ill-considered step could envelop the whole region in a military conflagration and there is no knowning how far the sparks from such a conflagration might fly. That is why in the interests of all peoples it must not be allowed to start.

Volskiy Article

LD291627 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 21, 22 May 81 pp 5-6

[D. Volskiy article under the rubric "Near East": "May 1981 Is Not June 1967"]

[Text] In politics, as in mathematics, there exists the rule of contraries: if not... If the Helsinki Act is not observed, if the SALT talks are not resumed, if the peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress are ignored. What then? What is the alternative? Even people with not too rich an imagination can imagine it without difficulty.

But there is a situation in modern political life when, essentially, it is not necessary to imagine anything in order to see the alternative to peaceful solutions. I mean the Near East conflict. Let us recall: At the 26th congress L. I. Brezhnev called for "an honest collective search for a comprehensive settlement" of this protracted conflict. It is particularly obvious now how timely that call was. For time does not wait in the Near East, and the present events in the Israel-Syria-Lebanon triangle have confirmed this once again. They have shown yet again that no good can come of attempts to "freeze" the situation by preserving the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands seized in 1967 and denying 4 million Palestinian people the right to a homeland. Such attempts are fraught with an explosion, as is the replacement of an honest quest for peace by the pursuit of the one-sided advantages which Washington wanted to secure by means of Camp David.

R. Reagan's team has conceived the intention of altogether burying the solution of the Palestinian problem. There's no hurry, U. S. Secretary of State A. Haig tried to convince his interlocutors during his April tour of the Near East. He tried to persuade them to get a move on with something else--the formation of an alliance to confront the liberation forces.

Less than a month had passed before what was only to be expected happened... "Probably the most dangerous situation since the 1973 war is being created in the Near East," the New York TIMES states on 12 May. Then the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID wrote: "The next few days will be decisive. The region is living in expectation of war. May 1981 and June 1967 are too much alike." It would undoubtedly seem so. For, as in that memorable June, the Israeli militarists, by their own admission considering "confrontation inevitable, have conceived of "surgical intervention." And yet there is only a similarity between these two dates separated by 14 years. The situation in the Near East is different now, and its peoples have acquired great political experience. And, as is known, the overall correlation of forces has not changed in favor of the aggressors and their patrons.

In the last issue we spoke of the immediate causes of the present military tension, whose epicenter is in Lebanon. We spoke of the provocations by reactionary Phalangists against the inter-Arab force, which consists chiefly of Syrian troops who have now been stationed in that country for approximately 5 years at the request of the Lebanese Government and who have repeatedly saved it from new outbreaks of the destructive civil war. We spoke of the Israeli attack on Syrian helicopters in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley of the Begin government's threats to unleash an extensive war.

So as to avoid charges of prejudice, we will give an account of the prehistory of the present events in the words of the well-known American commentator J. Harsch. "Begin had grounds to believe," Harsch writes, "that he had received the 'green light' from Washington take offensive military action in Lebanon. That action matured gradually in March and April, encountering no U.S. protest. The fatal events began with Israeli support for the Lebanese Phalangists operating north of Beirut. Israeli aid to these 'Christian' (syptomatic quotation marks--D.V.) forces was channeled through the port of Juniyah. Thanks to the additional assistance and support, the Phalangists came down from the mountains into the valley. They entered the city of Zahlah. The Syrians' military positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley were threatened, and the Syrian units switched to a counteroffensive. The Israelis shot down two helicopters. The Syrians introduced missiles." Let us add: surface-to-air missiles with strictly defensive functions, in no way threatening Israel's security.

But it was these that Tel Aviv attacked. As long ago as 30 April M. Begin, in his own words, issued an order for a "strike" against those missiles, and it was only the "bad weather," he said, that prevented the army from fulfilling the order then. The Israeli prime minister also threatened to "rout the Palestinians." At the same time Israeli troops started concentrating in southern Lebanon, in Major Haddad's puppet "ministate" and in the occupied Golan Heights. Tank units, in particular, were moved in there, clearly with a view to a possible invasion of Syria. And the Pentagon joined in the game openly in mid-May. A naval formation headed by the aircraft carrier Independence was sent into the Mediterranean from the Indian Ocean through the Suez Canal. The aircraft carrier Forrestal sailed from Naples.

And now, in the face of these incontestable facts, some people still are so sold as to allege that it is not Washington and Tel Aviv but the Soviet Union and its friends that are to blame for the present dangerous events; the USSR is allegedly "fanning the conflict," no less, seeking, in particular, to "divert attention" from the events in Poland and to "challenge Reagan's policy of increasing the American military presence in the Near East until the American President can organize an effective Rapid Deployment Force, which would have bases and other military installations in this region." Such "suspicions," according to the New York TIMES, are being voiced by certain "Israelis." But only the inability to invent more plausible reasons can account for implicating the situation in Poland in this. And the arguments about "fanning a conflict" with a view to "challenging Reagan's policy" do not stand up to comparison with reality. And another thing, Washington, not Moscow, contributed to the present exacerbation of the situation by proclaiming as "legitimate" the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon. It is Washington, not Moscow, that receives B. al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese Phalangists' commander who ordered his thugs to attack Syrian contingents of the "inter-Arab force," and was it not the United States that advanced the doctrine of ensuring Israeli's "constant military superiority" over the Arabs--a doctrine enshrined in unchecked deliveries of the most sophisticated weapons to it? It is precisely on these mountains of American weapons that the Israeli militarists are pinning their hopes by provoking a military conflict in the Near East.

The question arises: Why? Mention is made of the election hopes of M. Begin and the rightwing Likud bloc which he heads. It is said that they want to suggest to the voters that they are "not changing horses on a dangerous crossing," but even Begin must realize that the "crossing" may prove insurmountable for his war chariot. His Labor Party rivals are issuing warnings on this score in full knowledge of what they are doing and are already preparing to utilize the "inevitable losses" which Israel would suffer to undermine the present ruling bloc's positions in the Knesset election scheduled for 30 June. No, the motives behind the aggressive Israeli policy are by no means so local. It is obvious that the policy being pursued by M. Begin's government is drawing Washington ever deeper into the Near East conflict on Tel Aviv's side and is preventing American politicians from building bridges to conservative Arab regimes. And that is the discrepancy; in the opinion of London's FINANCIAL TIMES, "if war breaks out, the Arab countries will side with Syria--which threatens to wreck the U.S. plans to knock together an anticommunist alliance in the Near East."

But why, in that case, is the United States in no hurry at all to straighten out its Israeli wards? Why, after almost every new meeting with U.S. emissary P. Habib, does the bellicose Israeli prime minister not tire of stating that "never before has a U.S. administration looked so favorably on Israeli policy"? He even maintains that "full agreement" reigns between them even on the issue of Lebanon. Does Begin have grounds for saying this at this critical moment? Or are those people right who (like the well-known American commentator J. Reston, for example) believe that "something more than simply a certain tension has now arisen in relations between the United States and Israel"?

Only the further development of events can provide the answer to these questions. But one conclusion suggests itself even now: Washington's global imperialist policy has its own pernicious logic, which prompts it even to disregard its own long-term interest.

Have the hopes pinned on Camp David not been realized? This means it is necessary to cast aside what has prevented it--the attempts to create a semblance of efforts to settle the conflict--to bring anticommunism and anti-Sovietism to the fore and on this basis knock together an alliance between the Israeli expansionists and the Arab world's conservative forces. Is this plan failing, too, because of the Arabs' opposition? Consequently, it is necessary once again to cast aside the "political ballast" and gamble only on the Israeli war machine and those few people in the Arab world who, like the Lebanese Phalangists, A. as-Sadat or the sultan of Oman, are prepared openly to tie themselves to it. It is not surprising that progressive circles in the Near East perceive in the present events an attempt to implement the "perfidious American-Israeli-Egyptian joint plan" formulated during A. Haig's recent visit to this region, which provides for the broadening of Israeli aggression against Lebanon, strikes against the Palestinians and the involvement of Syria in the military conflict with a view to undermining the progressive Damascus regime...

Nor is it surprising that such plans, particularly when attempts are made to realize them in practice, are increasingly alarming sensible people in West Europe, Washington and even Israel itself. For you must really be blind not to see where the distorted logic of aggression can lead. People not blinded by political prejudice could also discern the opposite, positive prospect; the need for an honest collective quest for a settlement in the Near East, of which L. I. Brezhnev spoke at the 26th CPSU Congress.

"As for the crux of the matter," he said, "we are still convinced that for genuine peace in the Near East the Israeli occupation of all the Arab territories seized in 1967 must be ended. The inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine must be realized, up to and including the creation of their own state.

"It is necessary to ensure the security and sovereignty of all the states of that region, including Israel. These are the basic principles. The details can, of course, be the subject of negotiation."

The present flareup has once again demonstrated graphically that there will be no calm in the Near East until these basic principles are realized. For there, as everywhere, only justice, equal rights and identical security for all can be the foundation of stable peace.

IRANIAN OFFICIALS' ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS SCORED

NC301942 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 May 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Greetings, dear listeners: In recent speeches some high-ranking Iranian officials have directed harsh attacks against the Soviet Union. Sometimes they imagine that the Soviet Union is forming military blocs in the Persian Gulf, and at others that Iran is threatened by the danger of being drawn into the imaginary sphere of Soviet influence. But it should be said that they have no evidence to prove these fears.

Upon hearing such baseless claims and fabrications, one automatically remembers the shah's reign, when all the pages of Iran's official newspapers and the radio and television programs were filled with similar accusations. By babbling about the imaginary presence of a Soviet threat and threats by communists, the shah led Iran into aggressive military pacts, filled the country with thousands of U.S. military advisers and allowed U.S. military bases to be set up near the Soviet border. At the same time, Iran was turned into a producer of raw materials for Western monopolies and a market for these monopolies' products, while the imperialists, the shah and his coterie pocketed billions of tumans at the expense of the poverty and bankruptcy of the Iranian people.

The Iranian people's revolution came as a natural response to this situation. The Iranian people threw the shah's clique and the imperialist ruffians and hooligans out of the country. Since then Tehran's newspapers have stressed that the Iranian people want to turn their homeland into an independent, flourishing country that will live in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation based on the principle of equality with all countries that respect Iran and do not intervene in its domestic affairs. Naturally, the holdovers of the shah's era and their imperialist masters have not acquiesced in their defeat and are now trying to return to Iran in order to reestablish, in one way or an other, the old regime.

Following the victory of the Iranian revolution, President Carter announced that two dangers had emerged endangering the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf. He claimed that the first danger stemmed from the instability in the region and that the second was created by the Soviet Union, which allegedly was threatening the area. Carter said that the situation made it necessary for the United States to defend its endangered interests in the Persian Gulf. The new U.S. President, Reagan, and his secretaries are now repeating almost exactly the same thing. In a recent speech at the United States Military Academy, Reagan, aiming his harsh attacks against the Soviet Union, implied that any military act by the U.S. Armed Forces can be justified by invoking the need to defend the country's interests.

There was a time when the United States, in response to the action by Iran that involved taking a number of U.S. employees hostage, sent its warships to the Persian Gulf. Even though these hostages returned to home a long time ago, U.S. warships and other armed forces are still in the Persian Gulf. In order to justify the stationing of these warships and the escalation of its naval presence in the region; Washington is now speaking of an imaginary Soviet military threat. Furthermore, it is using this imaginary threat as a pretext to establish military bases and deploy its forces in the region. It is trying to use any type of reactionary regime--from the regimes of Pakistan and Oman to the east of Iran to the regimes of Egypt and Israel to the west of Iran--to form an alliance of reactionary forces under its own leadership. In this way, the United States is paving the necessary ground to establish U.S. domination over the region.

Speaking recently about the situation in the Near and Middle East, Leonid Brezhnev very timely and opportunely said: The United States wishes to place this area in its palm. Now too, like before, the U.S. propagandists are unhesitatingly fanning the flames of anti-Soviet hysteria, and they are using this as a smokescreen to hide their own hegemonistic objectives. The shah's participation in this commotion and propaganda was very logical since until the last days of his rule he flagrantly served the imperialists and plundered the wealth of the Iranian nation along with them. But when today some of Iran's government leaders, without having any basis or reason, attack the Soviet Union and distort its peace policy, the question that rises is: What criterion are they using in doing this?

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention and wish you health and happiness until we meet again.

HISTORIAN DISCUSSES IRAN'S ROLE IN WORLD WAR II

NC301958 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 May 81

[Eighteenth talk in Series by Soviet Professor Bondarevskiy: "Lenin and Nations of the East"]

[Text] In my previous talk I discussed the German fascists' machinations, which were extremely dangerous to the destiny of the Iranian people. I also discussed their plans to occupy and partition Iranian territory and referred to the close links between the notorious operation Barbarossa and (?other long-pending) plans of Iran. The German fascists hoped that after crushing the Soviet Armed Forces they could send a large number of their troops throug the Caucasus to occupy Iran. At the same time, with the help of their various agents the Hitlerites paved the ground for carrying out subversive acts from Iranian territory against the Caucasus, one of which was to obstruct the operations of the Baku oilfields. According to their plans, these acts were designed to weaken the Soviet Union and to facilitate the implementation of operation Barbarossa.

The activities of fascist elements in Iran particularly increased after the Hitlerists broke their promise and attacked the Soviet Union. Staunch supporters of vast cooperation with the fascists then started a propaganda campaign favoring a military alliance with Germany, and in late summer arms were overtly transported from Germany to Iran. A large part of these arms were placed at the disposal of subversive Hitlerist groups.

In summer 1941, the Soviet Government sent three notes--on 29 June, 19 July and 16 August --to the shah's government, pointing out that the inattentiveness of Iranian officials toward the activities of Hitlerite elements did not conform either with the principles of the 1921 Soviet-Iranian pact or with Iran's official declaration of neutrality in World War II. Despite this, the government of Reza Pahlavi, who served German fascism as his son Mohammad Reza later served U.S. imperialism, did not take any steps to end these subversive activities by the fascists.

The situation markedly worsened and each delay bore the danger of Iran turning into a Hitlerist base in the war against the anti-Hitlerist alliance and into a semicolony of German landowners and capitalists. Our country could allow neither the first nor the second situation to arise. On 26 August, in order to put an end to the activities of the German elements in Iran, Soviet forces entered the northern part of Iran. From the very first the Soviet Government announced that this action was a compulsory, temporary step and that the Soviet troops would withdraw from Iran once the need for their presence was removed. This step genuinely led to Iran's salvation from the danger of submission to fascist Germany, in addition to strengthening the anti-Hitlerist alliance. Following the arrival of the Soviet and British troops in Iran, Reza Shah, who had close contacts with the Hitlerists, was compelled to abdicate. His son Mohammad Reza pledged allegiance to the Iranian Constitution at the Majlis on 17 September 1941, and swore that he would administer the country's affairs according to the laws approved by the Majlis. The new government headed by Forughi promised to carry out judicial and (?financial) reforms and to develop national industries, agriculture, education and the health system.

On 29 January 1942, a tripartite agreement was signed in Tehran by Iran, the Soviet Union and Britain, pledging unity in the war. By virtue of Article I of this pact, the Soviet Union and Britain undertook to respect the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and political independence of Iran. According to the Articles III and VII of the pact, the Soviet Union and Britain undertook to defend Iran against aggression by Germany or any other country and to help Iran overcome difficulties caused by the war. Article V foresaw the withdrawal of Soviet and British troops from Iran 6 months after the end of the war.

Professor Bondarevskiy then writes: (?Doing research) in the British Government's archives, I discovered various documents, including documents of the Imperial (?Defense) Committee and its branch committee, on Persian Gulf affairs that convincingly show that the colonialist and militarist British circles for a long time seriously objected to the signing of the Soviet-British agreement with Iran on the basis of equality. They resorted to various means to oppose Soviet diplomatic proposals on the inclusion in the pact of Article IV, which referred to Iran's full sovereignty in all affairs. But after the defeat of the fascist troops in the Moscow campaign in December 1941, the Soviet Government--using its greatly increased military and political credibility which was the natural result of the first strong defeat of the German fascist troops in World War II--forced Churchill's government to sign the British-Soviet-Iranian pact and, as a result, the text of the pact, which was prepared by the Soviet Union and which had been preliminarily fully confirmed by Iran, was signed.

The Soviet Union carefully and conscientiously implemented its undertakings that were stipulated in the pact. The Soviet troops that had been stationed in northern Iran did not intervene in the domestic affairs of the Iranian Government and Iranian officials continued to carry out their duties everywhere.

On this subject, the semiofficial ETTELA'AT newspaper wrote on 25 April 1942: We have repeatedly said that our Soviet friends do not intervene and will not intervene in our domestic affairs. The policy of the Soviet Government and people is very clear. The Soviet Government has repeatedly stressed that the Soviet Union has no territorial claims on us and stressed that it wants to establish close and friendly relations. Soviet employees in Iran behave very politely and courteously. We want our relations with the Soviet Union to be further consolidated.

Professor Bondarevskiy then writes: Iran, in turn, carried out its undertakings as stipulated in the 1942 pact, including Article III, according to which the allied powers had the right to use Iran's communications and to use Iran's help to acquire the necessary material and manpower for the maintenance of railways and roads. The fact that during the difficult years of World War II and especially in 1941, 1942 and 1943 hundreds of thousands of tons of important cargo, from military equipment to fuel and foodstuffs, were transported from Persian Gulf ports via railways and highways to the Soviet nation cannot be forgotten. Thousands of Iranian drivers, porters and mechanics participated in transporting this cargo, and a large number of them were decorated by the Soviet Union for their brave actions. Thus, the Iranian people did their share in crushing German fascism.

The Iranian Government, observing its obligations as stated in the 1942 agreement, declared war on Germany on 9 September 1943. This helped improve Soviet-Iranian relations and was the reason the Soviet Government decided to propose to Britain and the United States that the first summit of the three big powers be held in Iran's capital, further consolidating Iran's international position. The leaders of the three big powers, who attended the Tehran Conference at the initiative of the Soviet Union, signed a declaration on Iran in Tehran on 1 December 1943. The declaration, in part, said that the Governments of the United States of America, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom recognized the assistance that Iran gave in the war against the common enemy, and particularly in facilitating the transportation of cargo from abroad to the Soviet Union. At the proposal of the Soviet leadership, the following final article was included in the declaration: The Governments of the USA, the USSR and the UK are at one with the Government of Iran's desire to maintain Iran's full independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and hope that Iran will participate, together with all other peace-loving nations, in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war.

During World War II the sincere and zealous feelings of the Iranian people toward the Soviet Union were not only manifested in the form of assistance in transporting military consignments but also in various other forms like, for instance, the regular observance of the Great October Revolution, the publication of Persian translations of many works by classic Soviet and Russian authors and in the form of various delegations sent to the Soviet Union. The wishes and efforts of Iran's progressive social circles in expanding and consolidating permanent cooperation with the Soviet Union led in 1943 to the formation of the Iranian-Soviet Cultural Relations Society, which had undertaken the duties of achieving compatibility between the cultural and social circles of Iran and the Soviet Union and in strengthening the bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

With the eradication of German fascism--this strike force of world reaction--national and democratic liberation movements rose throughout the world. The process of democratization in Iran also emerged very clearly, and the role of national democratic forces in various parts of Iran increased, the activities of democratic parties flourished, revolutionaries and social figures were released from prisons and returned from exile and they started to actively participate in the country's affairs. It was at this time that Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni started his political activities.

The Iranian Tudeh Party was formed in fall 1941. It consisted of members of Iran's former Communist Party and many of the country's democrats. Thus, the people of Iran started their struggle against the British colonialists--their old enemy--and against the U.S. imperialists--their new enemy.

In the fall of 1944 the movement of Iran's vast masses toward ending the activities of the U.S. agents began. The activities of these agents were controlled by Millspaugh, the director general of the U.S. Treasury, who was a puppet of the U.S. military-industrial monopolistic complex. In February 1945, under the pressure of the vast masses, Iran's Majlis was forced to divest Millspaugh of his rights and ordered him to leave Iran.

The Soviet Union strictly pursued the policy of nonintervention in Iran's affairs. Nevertheless, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his clique, who had found new masters in the being of U.S. imperialism, apparently tried--on the orders of their new masters--to attribute revolutionary incidents in various parts of Iran to the Soviet Union and, in this way, to create tension between the two neighboring countries. It is a source of happiness that these instigatory efforts were defeated. Iran's vast social circles, like before, continued to express sincere friendship toward the Soviet Union, the birthplace of Lenin and the country that saved the world from the danger of capitivity by the German fascists.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KING HUSAYN'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Husayn Dinner Speech

LD011447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 2

[TASS report on speech by King Husayn of Jordan at 26 May Great Kremlin Palace dinner: "Husayn ibn Talal's Speech"]

[Text] Dear friend President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Dear friends!

On my own account and on behalf of the Jordanian delegation I am happy to cordially greet you and express to you the most profound feelings of gratitude and respect. We express sincere gratitude for and a high assessment of the feelings of friendship and heartfelt sympathy toward me and my country which permeated your vivid speech, and also the warm reception and hospitality you have extended to us since the moment we arrived in your friendly country.

I feel great satisfaction at the fact that, proceeding from a profound conviction of the importance of the friendship which exists between our countries and of the firmness of its foundation and steady development, I am visiting the Soviet Union for the third time. Like you, we value what we have received from this friendship, which has provided the leaders and peoples of Jordan and the Soviet Union with the opportunity to expand cooperation and a constant exchange of opinions in the interests of the two peoples and in the name of the principles of right, justice, progress and peace--that is, the principles whose triumph would benefit all mankind.

I cannot help feeling profound satisfaction as I look back with you over the road traveled in developing and consolidating the relations between our countries in the spheres of the economy, culture and technical cooperation at all levels. Today's meeting with you is merely a confirmation of our interest in continuing and working in the future on developing, expanding and improving these relations. This meeting gives me a good opportunity to familiarize myself with the Soviet Union's great new achievements in the sphere of science, technology and planning and with its wonderful attainments in socioeconomic and cultural building, which elicit our profound admiration.

Dear friend!

With each new visit to your friendly country we are increasingly imbued with belief in and conviction of the magnitude of the role that the Soviet Union, as a great power, can play in supporting the cause of peace and justice. Fidelity to the truth demands that I pay due tribute to your country's principled posture in support of the Arab nation over the issue of prime importanct to Arabs--the Palestine issue. This problem is the problem of an exiled people and an occupied homeland, and it is, the entire Arab people are convinced, a vivid example and true yardstick for assessing the stances of peoples and states vis-a-vis the Arab nation and the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian problem is, on the one hand, the clear and self-evident right of the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation and, on the other, the equally self-evident evil and injustice which are being deliberately perpetrated by Israel, which bears the responsibility for its aggressive policy, the continued occupation of Palestine, the exile of its people, the denial to that people of the right to self-determination in their own homeland, and in general Israel's hostility to the cause of peace in the region. It is for precisely this reason that this problem is the key to security and peace for the Arab people and the peoples of the Near East, to say nothing of its enormous influence on international peace and security.

Dear friend!

Jordan and its people, as our Constitution proclaims, are part of the Arab nation. From this fact stem our feelings of responsibility, duty and profound belief in the inevitability of Arab unity, in the Arabs' right to freedom and to the independent expression of their distinctive nature, in their ability to withstand the forces of regression, oppression and hegemonism, in the certain victory over those forces, since in its development history always travels in the direction according with the peoples' will, which no dangers and difficulties can break.

Proceeding from this, Jordan unhesitatingly fulfills its duty in the struggle against Israeli colonialization and occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories, resolutely exposes Zionism's schemes and takes an active part in all pan-Arab actions. It has taken part in all the pan-Arab summit conferences without exception, has unswervingly promoted the pan-Arab efforts aimed at strengthening unity, freedom, progress and solidarity and has constantly sought to expand the ties of cooperation between the Arabs and other peace-loving peoples and states on all continents in order to win over their sympathies to the Arabs and their problems, especially the Palestine problem. Our country has firmly and consistently pursued a line of fully mobilizing manpower, economic and military resources with a view to combating the Israeli occupation and delivering our nation from the intrigues of the forces of evil and aggression.

Dear friend!

I would like to take advantage of the opportunity offered to me, which I greatly appreciate, to state once again with the utmost sincerity, firmness and clarity that the Jordanian Arab people regard the problems of Palestine--that is, Israel's seizure of the entire territory of Palestine, expulsion of its people and occupation of other parts of our Arab land adjoining Palestine--as the main, central problem of the Near East and the entire Arab world. And although we see many examples of human tragedies in the modern world, none of them can compare in scale or acuteness with the tragedy of Palestine's people. The colonial yoke and oppression from which many other peoples suffered were eventually eliminated after their causes vanished. As for the tragedy of Palestine, injustice has still not been eliminated there--the Palestinian people have been expelled from their land, from their homes and the Zionist usurpers are denying them their inalienable right to life, existence and self-determination. Until today mankind has never seen anything like this.

Dear friend!

The Arabs, and primarily the Palestinian people, are demanding the restitution of their rights, justice and peace. They subordinate to this all that they have, and use all legitimate means of resistance and struggle. The Arabs rely on friendly countries and peoples, especially on the support of the great Soviet Union's people. They have responded to all the good efforts and peace initiatives launched since the emergence of the Palestinian tragedy and have stepped up their efforts aimed at securing justice and peace and throwing off the yoke of oppression beneath which the Palestinian people have been languishing since the 1967 June war.

In their sincere desire for a just and universal pease the Arabs have turned to the United Nations. They have followed its Charter, supported the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and shown respect for the will of the international community. In contrast, Israel has been and remains the aggressor against the Palestinian people, occupies their lands and rejects international decisions and all honest and sincere peace efforts and initiatives.

Dear friend!

After the signing of the Camp David agreements, which initiated one of the most dangerous periods in the life of the Arab nation and presaged split and ruin, Jordan put forward an initiative for uniting the Arab ranks in the face of this new challenge. Jordan was the first to respond to Iraq's call for the summit in Baghdad, where the Arabs formulated their plan of joint action. The main aim of this plan was to preserve the Arabs' cohesion and solidarity and step up their own potential, which would enable them to restore the Arab rights and to secure just and lasting peace on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and primarily from Arab Jerusalem, and also the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights to self-determination, to sovereignty and to create their own independent state on their motherland's soil under the leadership of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This Arab stance was set forth and reaffirmed still more clearly at the 10th and 11th pan-Arab summits held in Tunis and Amman.

Dear friend!

This separate collusion has not brought the Near East just and honorable peace. The Palestinian problem still remains the key conflict in the region. Israel has stepped up its aggressive actions in a bid to legalize its occupation of Jerusalem and Palestine. Israel had previously annexed Arab Jerusalem and embarked on the completely unrestricted creation of settlements on the occupied West Bank, in the Gaza Strip and in other occupied Arab lands. Moreover, it began to regard the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as Israeli territory and to regard their indigenous Arab inhabitants as aliens holding foreign citizenship and resident on Israeli soil. This sinister scheme found expression in the "administrative autonomy" plan as Israel calls it. Now Israel is continuing to implement its schemes and to strengthen its control over the occupied Arab territories by settling them with Jewish colonists, is plundering their natural wealth, is profaning and destroying their cultural and historical values, is oppressing the Arab population and crushing its heroic resistance by the most cruel and brutal mehtods. Israel is continuing to expel Arabs from their towns and lands and to persecute their leaders, stooping even to attempted murder, as was the case with the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah, or banishment as was the case with the mayors of Al-Khalil [Hebron] and Halhul and the mufti of Al-Khalil. Yet they were elected by the Arab population and represented the will of that population. So what need is there to speak of the sufferings of ordinary peaceful citizens and the burdens of Israeli occupation and Zionist terror which have fallen to their lot.

Your country's stand has always been characterized by profound and objective understanding of the Arab's rights, commitment to the principles of an all-embracing and just settlement and constant support for the Palestinian Arab people in their just struggle. That is why we and all sons of the Arab nation view it with feelings of gratitude and recognition.

Proceeding from this, Jordan declares that it welcomes your proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East with the PLO taking part on an equal basis with the other sides. We also welcome any sincere proposal of initiative to ensure an all-embracing just settlement which helps to end this tragedy and to ensure for the entire Near East region security, stability and the peace which we desire in the interests of all the region's peoples.

Dear friend!

Jordan firmly intends to play a role in the Nonaligned Movement, whose principles and aims, in our view, are one guarantee of collective efforts aimed at ensuring peace and mankind's security and not influenced by the spirit of international confrontation and desire of a number of great powers for hegemony and to safeguard their own interests first and foremost.

We also resolutely and unhestiatingly side with all the friendly peoples of the world struggling for their freedom, independence and dignity, including the peoples of the African Continent, who are opposing colonial oppression and racial discrimination.

King Husayn went on to give an account of Jordan's stance over the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

[Amman Domestic service in Arabic at 1900 GMT on 26 May carries the text of King Husayn's dinner speech which adds the following: "Distinguished friend! Championing rights, principles and a common fate, under which we are constantly dealing with our Arab nation's sons in Palestine and in every just Arab cause, is what has placed us in one rank with the people of Iraq and what has made us support them clearly and without hesitation in their legitimate struggle to repulse Iran's aggression against their rights, sovereignty, land and waters. This stand was dictated to us by our fair objective faith, which we have developed through the historic development of the conflict and the clarity of Iraqi rights. Nevertheless, we hope for and welcome a response by Iran to the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the various international efforts to cease fire as soon as possible and to hold negotiations which can deal with all the causes that led to the eruption of war so that Arab-Iranian relations will then be based on the principles of justice, rights, mutual respect, good neighborliness, fraternity and joint interests."]

Lebanon, King Husayn later continued, is a fraternal Arab country which for several years now has been subjected on farfetched pretexts to constant aggressive Israeli actions against its territory, population and sovereignty. These encroachments reveal Israel's true expansionist aspirations and intentions, which it has already partly implemented by occupying a section of Lebanese territory and continuing the bombardment of Lebanese towns, villages and hamlets, exterminating the Palestinian people, who took refuge in Lebanon several decades ago as a result of Israel's occupation of their homeland.

Today Israel is constantly stepping up its aggressive actions against Lebanon, challenging the UN decisions and resolutions, and is threatening the country's security and territorial integrity and its people. We resolutely support Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and the unity of its territory. We also advocate Lebanese-Lebanese and Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue, dialogue that would clear the way for the restoration of peace within the framework of fraternal cooperation for the sake of the country's renaissance, would protect its inviolability and would wrest from the enemies' hands the fuse which they have lighted with a view to destroying Lebanon and strike a blow against the supreme interests and unity of the Arabs, who are united by ties of fraternity, unity of faith and a common homeland and destiny.

Dear friends!

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity, especially at the present time, to reaffirm our strong conviction that the security of the Arab homeland and the protection of the Arab nation's distinctive nature, heritage and future is the responsibility and duty primarily of the Arab peoples themselves, and of no one else. The task of upholding the Arab nation's sovereignty and struggling for its existence and independence falls on their shoulders, not on anybody else's.

Proceeding from these principles, we state our support for the Persian Gulf countries' right to self-defense with joint Arab assistance and to safeguard peace and security in the region throughout the vast Arab world without any external interference whatever or attempts to establish foreign hegemony over it or any part of it no matter where the attempts originate. Only in this event will the Gulf countries be able not only to uphold their own national interests but also to serve the supreme cause of the Arab nation and ensure the flow of oil to the vital arteries of the modern world, which is linked in a single whole by common interests and needs.

In conclusion, dear friends, I would like to propose a toast to our great friend Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to the government and people of the great Soviet Union and to Soviet-Jordanian friendship.

Joint Communique Issued

LD011417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 81 pp 1, 5

["Soviet-Jordanian Joint Communique"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 26-29 May 1981 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

During his stay in Moscow, King Husayn laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In addition to Moscow, King Husayn and his companions visited Kiev.

Talks took place between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and S.A. Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Prime Minister and Defense Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad Karim al-Lawzi, chief of the royal office; Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief of the King's Secretariat; Hasan Amis Ibrahim, minister for occupied territories; and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister; Ye. M. Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R.N. Nishanov, USSR ambassador to Jordan; and O.A. Grinevskiy, department chief at the USSR Foreign Ministry;

On the Jordanian side--Lt Gen Muhammad Idris, the king's military adviser; Gen 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff; Hani al-Khasawinah, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR; and Hanna 'Awdah, chairman of the National Planning Council.

During the talks, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere of good will, a detailed exchange of opinions was held on the Near East situation and on ways of establishing a just and lasting peace in that region. Other topical international problems were also discussed, as well as questions of the development of Soviet-Jordanian relations.

L.I. Brezhnev briefed the Jordanian side on the foreign policy program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, which is aimed at resolving the most urgent problems of today, and particularly stressed the Soviet Union's determination to do everything possible to preserve peace in the world. King Husayn gave a high assessment of this constructive program, which is aimed at improving the international situation and ensuring freedom and the peoples' security. The Soviet Union and Jordan came out resolutely in favor of a consistent buildup of efforts by all peace-loving forces with a view to maintaining and deepening the process of relaxation of international tension and strengthening peace and international security.

They agreed that in this sphere priority significance is attached to the tasks of ending the arms race, particularly in the sphere of the production of weapons of mass destruction, and eliminating the seats of crisis which exist in the world.

Discussing the situation in the Near East, the sides expressed profound concern at the increase in dangerous tension in the region as a result of Israel's aggressive actions.

The Soviet Union and Jordan declare that the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty run counter to the vital interests of the Arab countries and peoples and hinder the establishment of genuine peace in the Near East. They condemn the policy of separate deals, talks on administrative autonomy for the Palestinians and attempts to conduct separate talks concerning the destiny of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides believe that all Israel's legislative and administrative acts aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem are in flagrant violation of international law and the relevant UN decisions, create additional obstacles in the path of just peace in the Near East and must be removed. They condemn the creation of Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab territories, the strengthening of repressions and racial discrimination with regard to the Arab population, the violation of Arab historical, religious and cultural values and other actions by Israel on those territories.

The Soviet Union and Jordan reasserted their determination to continue the struggle to achieve an all-embracing Near East settlement on the basis of the following principles: The complete withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem: the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determintion and the creation of an independent state on Palestinian territories liberated from Israeli occupation, and also the Palestinians' right to return to their homes in accordance with existing UN decisions; and the safeguarding of the right of all states in that region to independent existence and security.

The sides advocate the convening of an international conference on the Near East with the essential participation of the PLO on an equal basis with the other participants. The Jordanian side declared its support for the Soviet initiative on convening such a conference. It gave a high assessment of the help and support granted by the Soviet Union to the Arabs' just cause.

The sides reasserted the importance of unity of actions by the Arabs on a common platform of struggle to protect their national interests and ensure true peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union and Jordan again reasserted that they will continue to support the just struggle which the Arab people of Palestine are waging for their legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO--their sole legitimate representative.

Examining the situation in Lebanon, the sides resolutely condemned Israel's continuing aggression, perpetrated with outside support, against that country and its flagrant interference in its internal affairs. They demand an immediate end to all forms of aggressive actions and advocate the normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of the safeguarding of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Examining the situation in the Persian Gulf region, the sides came out in support of the right of Gulf countries to ensure peace and security in the region themselves, without outside interference, and to dispose freely of their own natural wealth.

They stated that they are opposed to the creation of foreign bases in that region and the deployment of nuclear weapons there and to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of states located there.

The Soviet Union and Jordan expressed concern over the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They called for an urgent settlement of that conflict through peaceful means and negotiations.

While discussing current international issues the large-scale coincidence and identity of viewpoints was noted. Reasserting their desire to actively promote the solution of problems of limiting the arms race and bringing about disarmament, the Soviet Union and Jordan came out in favor of the continuation or resumption of multilateral and bilateral talks begun earlier on these problems and of the achievement of concrete results at these talks. Both sides also expressed their desire to make a success of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament questions, planned for 1982.

The sides regard as useful and very topical the proposal on the creation of an authoritative international committee which would include prominent scientists and would reveal the vital necessity of averting nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union and Jordan are convinced that all manifestations of the policy of hegemonism and the desire on the part of some states to dominate other states and peoples must be eliminated from the practice of international relations. They believe firmly that relations between states must be based on such fundamental principles as renunciation of the use or threat of force, respect for sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The sides advocate the elimination of all manifestations of inequality and diktat in international economic relations, their restructuring on a just, equal basis, the safeguarding of all countries' sovereignty over their own natural resources and the elimination of all artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade.

Reasserting their solidarity with the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism and racism in Africa, the sides called for an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory and of the immediate and full implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia. They reasserted their support for the South African people's struggle against apartheid and demanded an end to the South African racist regime's acts of aggression against neighboring African states.

The sides noted that the Nonaligned Movement is an important factor in the struggle for freedom and the peoples' independence and against imperialism, colonialism and racism, as is confirmed by the decisions of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government. Confidence was expressed that the Nonaligned Movement will continue to make use of its great political weight in the interest of peace and international security.

The sides declared their desire to work for the continued efficacy of the United Nations, in protecting world peace, strengthening of the peoples' security and the promotion of international cooperation on the basis of strict adherence to the UN Charter.

It was noted with satisfaction that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan are developing to the mutual benefit of both countries and clearly indicate the feasibility and usefulness of cooperation between states with diffferent social systems. The sides declared their desire to continue to strengthen and extend bilateral relations. They discussed a number of concrete questions of their development and agreed to instruct their competent organizations to continue work to further increase the volume of trade, economic, cultural and other ties.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the talks and stressed that they attach great significance to meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Jordan and to the existing practice of exchanging opinions on problems of mutual interest, including questions of an all-embracing Near East settlement. They also came out in favor of extending contacts and consultations at other levels.

King Husayn expressed gratitude to the leaders and people of the Soviet Union for the warm reception and cordial hospitality accorded to him and his companions during the visit. He extended an invitation to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to visit Jordan. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The time of the visit will be agreed on later.

PONOMAREV VIEWS AS-SADAT'S STAND ON JERUSALEM

LD012218 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 1 Jun 81

[TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: "As-Sadat-Begin: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Begin has reiterated Israel's claims to Jerusalem, which was captured by Israel in 1967. Moreover, speaking at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, Begin urged "the Arabs", implying the As-Sadat regime, to help Israel "liberate Jerusalem"! From whom? From the Arabs themselves! This is the top of cynicism of the Israeli hawks in their aggressive policy against Arab countries.

It is indicative that the Israeli prime minister reaffirmed claims to Jerusalem on the eve of his meeting with President as-Sadat which is to be held on June 4 in the Israeli-occupied Egyptian town of Sharm ash-Shaykh, on the Sinai Peninsula. Begin's statement on Jerusalem stems from the general platform, elaborated within the framework of the Camp David separate agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The deal is known to be directed against the interests of Arab peoples. Its aim is to cover up the design of establishing American-Israeli domination in the Middle East.

Following the course of the Camp David deal, the Egyptian president yields on all-Arab positions, one by one.

If earlier As-Sadat declared for unconditional return of Jerusalem, now he actually agrees with Israeli annexation. He is now talking only of Arab "access" to Jerusalem, instead of liberation of the city from the Israeli occupation. Speaking to journalists in Cairo yesterday, As-Sadat declared that he is in favour of "geographical unity" of Jerusalem, and simultaneously for "division of sovereignty" over the city. The matter is that geographically Jerusalen has been and remains on the same place for many centuries, and "division of sovereignty" signifies legalization of Israeli claims and perpetuation of the annexation of Jerusalem.

As-Sadat repudiates Jerusalem as easily as he repudiated the cause of the Arab people of Palestine--their right to have their own home and their own independent state. As is known, instead of the legitimate right of the Palestinians to self-determination the Egyptian president tried to push through the American-Israeli plan of the so-called "administrative autonomy for the Palestinians."

Preparing for the meeting with Begin, As-Sadat "gets free" of the main issues which underlie the Arab-Israeli conflict and tension in the Middle East, namely the questions linked with the policy of aggression and brigandage which is carried out by Tel Aviv. As-Sadat is assigned the role of the bearer of American-Israeli interests in the Middle East, and he is successfully coping with it.

BREZHNEV GREETS AFRICAN STATES ON LIBERATION DAY

LD010929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 81 p 2

[Text of Brezhnev "Congratulations to the African States and Peoples on the Occasion of Africa Liberation Day"]

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people and on my own personal behalf, I cordially congratulate the governments and peoples of the African states on a notable date--Africa Liberation Day.

The Soviet Union--and this was clearly reaffirmed by the recent 26th CPSU Congress--is the sincere and consistent friend of the African states and peoples. Soviet people rejoiced in the African people's important achievements and successes. The elimination of the colonial empires has radically altered the political map of the African Continent and Africa's very countenance. The liberated countries have become full members of the world community and acquired the opportunity to determine their own destiny independently. They have done a lot for the boosting of their national economies and the flourishing of their unique culture and art. This year was marked by the African peoples' powerful onslaught on the last frontiers of colonialism and racism in the south of the continent. The Namibian people under the leadership of their sole lawful representative--the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]--are strugging selflessly to become the true masters of their country. The barbarous rule of the colonialists and racists is naturally approaching its inglorious end.

The achievements of the African countries and peoples would undoubtedly have been even more significant if imperialism had not tried to regain the positions it has lost in Africa and deprive the African peoples of the gains they have won in the national liberation struggle and to fetter them with ever new chains of neocolonial dependence. Challenging all freedom-loving Africa and demonstrating total disregard for the African peoples' rights and aspirations, the imperialists are pursuing increasingly openly a policy aimed at rapprochement with the regime of the Republic of South Africa, becoming a virtual accomplice in defending this bulwark of racism and colonialism in Africa. They are openly disregarding the UN demand that Namibia be granted independence. They are shamelessly equating the national liberation struggle with "terrorism." They themselves openly support Pretoria's state terrorism and are blatantly encouraging its direct aggression against neighboring sovereign African countries.

The imperialist circles' attempts to drag the African countries into their global military-strategic plans by enlisting them in one form or another into military-political blocs and using existing military bases on the African Continent and creating new ones are an undoubted threat to peace and the liberated peoples' security and independence. The neocolonialists are continuing to plunder Africa's natural resources and are impeding the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of the principles of justice and equal rights. The Soviet state's position regarding the African peoples' national liberation movement has always been and remains a principled one. The Soviet Union unswervingly supports the African peoples' struggle for their national liberation and against the forces of imperialism and racism. We shall continue to render support to the just freedom struggle of the Namibian people headed by SWAPO and the immediate settlement of the Namibian issue in full accordance with the UN decisions and OAU demands. The Soviet Union is wholly on the side of the African and all liberated states in their struggle for economic independence, against the imperialist monopolies' dominance, for full equal rights in international economic relations, and for the full and unconditional right to dispose of their own natural resources as they see fit.

In relations with the liberated states of Africa, as with those of other continents, the Soviet Union has invariably followed and continues to follow the principles of equal rights and universally acknowledged norms of international law. The African peoples' unity has been and remains a tested tool in the struggle against the intrigues and maneuvers of the enemies of Africa's freedoms. Under the conditions of the present complication of the international situation caused by the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, the problem of easing the threat of war and curbing the arms race is more acute than ever. The Soviet Union assesses highly the role of the independent African states in resolving the basic problems of the present day and their constructive statements in the United Nations, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and other international forums in favor of peace, Africa's transformation into a nuclear-free zone, and the Indian Ocean's transformation into a zone of peace.

We assess our collaboration in the world arena with the liberated African countries as an important factor in present international relations. The Soviet Union will continue consistently to steer a course toward developing cooperation with the liberated countries and the consolidation of the alliance with the national liberation movement. I wish the states and peoples of Africa further successes in the struggle to implement the tasks of national building, and economic and social progress, for the total abolition of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for peace and freedom!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KUDRYAVTSEV ON PROBLEMS FACING AFRICAN CONTINENT

LD010905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "Africa Liberation Day; Horizons of an Awakened Continent"]

[Text] On 25 May the world public celebrates Africa Liberation Day. The African Continent is approaching this day with great achievements, from the viewpoint of the degree to which colonialism and racism have been eliminated, and at the same time with difficult and complex problems which are inevitably arising as a result of the overall complication of the international situation. Following the total collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire and the appearance of the independent Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and other state formations on the map of Africa, Zimbabwe, one of the bulwarks of racism in the south of the continent, has become a sovereign country. Its political functions in the overall distribution of forces in Africa are now changing radically: From being a racist buffer this country is becoming a "frontline state" objectively targeted against the citadel of racism in South Africa. On the map of Africa colonialism and racism with its offspring, apartheid, remain only in Namibia and the Republic of South Africa itself. The rule of the "classic" colonialists and racists, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, is coming to an end.

Thanks to the successes of the national liberation movement and the growing significance of the OAU, which has set itself the goal of rallying the continent's countries on an anti-imperialist, anticolonial basis, Africa's role in international affairs has become a weighty and undoubted one. Africa is serving as an increasingly major obstacle on the path of the hegemonistic ambitions of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. The existence of the racist state in southern Africa, with its graphically expressed aggressive policy with respect to the independent African countries has always served as a potential hotbed of military danger, and not only to Africa. The Republic of South Africa objectively plays the part of imperialism's bulwark in Africa and a bridgehead for recolonizing that continent, the idea of which has never left the heads of the imperialist pretenders to world domination.

So it was before the Reagan administration came to power in the United States, when U.S. diplomacy was groping for ways of establishing U.S. influence both in southern Africa and other parts of Africa. However, the facts show that the United States is now inclined to discard the tactic of flirting with the African countries (it is worth recalling former U.S. President J. Carter's trip to Nigeria) and to shift to a policy of force. The stationing of U.S. military bases in some African countries (Somalia, Kenya), the preparation for the creation of "contingency" heavy arms depots, and the desire to acquire territory for the stationing of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force are subordinated to this policy.

The United States pins its main hope in this respect on the racist Pretoria regime, rapprochement with which has become a component of the new Washington administration's foreign policy. The talks in the United States between South African military men and Mrs Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent UN representative, were the first sign of this rapprochement. Subsequently, blandishments addressed to the Republic of South Africa were heard from the lips of the President himself and the secretary of state and later there were official talks in Washington with R. Botha, foreign minister of the Republic of South Africa.

The U.S. position regarding Namibia has changed correspondingly. On this issue, from scarcely concealed sabotage of the decisions of the United Nations and the Security Council by the contact five (the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada), the United States has moved over to the revival of support for the Angolan splittist organization, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]--suffice it to mention the U.S. Congress' lifting of the ban on U.S. aid to UNITA--and in general to regarding Namibia as a bridgehead for aggression against Angola.

U.S. propaganda, in touching on U.S. policy with respect to Angola, has recently been inclined to place special emphasis on the fact that African natural resources are allegedly vitally important for maintaining the economy of the United States, and indeed the entire West, at the necessary level. And right now, U.S. propagandists are at pains to prove, a "Soviet peril" looms over Africa which could deprive the West of this important source which feeds its economy. However, U.S. politicians and their learned henchmen are trying to keep quiet about how deeply the multinational corporations have taken root in African soil and how neocolonialism is ravaging the African economy. With the multinational corporations' present positions the United States is still obtaining from Africa the raw material necessary for U.S. industry.

The point is that U.S. ruling circles are trying to use their heart-rending cries about the danger of losing access to African natural resources to divert the world public's attention from the political and military-strategic goals which they are now setting for their diplomacy in Africa and to transfer this attention to the alleged "Soviet peril," and under the guise of "saving" Africa from the notorious "peril" to subordinate this continent politically and stifle the national liberation movement, above all tearing it away from its natural allies in the socialist community and the progressive public circles of the capitalist West.

U.S. imperialism fears progressive changes in Africa. It frequently happens that processes taking place in Africa's internal political life are hard to see behind the toughening of the struggle to purge the continent completely of colonialism and racism. But the continent's history is not standing still and the Africa of 1981 is far from being the Africa of the year Africa Liberation Day was inaugurated, that is, 18 years ago. Domestic political changes on the African Continent are frequently manifested in military and civilian coups, in a latent intertribal struggle which is expressed superficially in a struggle between different political parties and groups and in many other phenomena behind which it is hard to discern the true essence of events.

But all these purely African events and phenomena are the external expression of the difficult process taking place as African statehood and intra-African relations are established and the elements of colonialism remaining in some places deep in the young state organisms are gradually driven out. And it may confidently be said that all these processes are objectively anti-imperialist and anticolonialist although they are endlessly slow and require great patience in awaiting tangible positive results from them.

All this gives grounds for expecting that the African countries which are now struggling against the multinational corporations by economic means will be able gradually to take political control of these corporations' activity, that is to offer resistance by political means. It was no accident that V.I. Lenin frequently said: "Politics cannot fail to take precedence over economics. To argue otherwise means to forget the ABC's of Marxism." That is why in progressive African countries vanguard parties are being created whose most important tasks will obviously include the development of the economy in the direction required by the country's national interests. This is one aspect of the struggle now underway in Africa for the economic and social emancipation of the African peoples and which comprises a new stage of the national liberation movement. At this stage imperialism, which is relying increasingly on the internal African reaction, is also mobilizing its forces. If neocolonialism frequently succeeds in concealing itself under the sign of national independence, the national liberation struggle at the new stage is aimed against the very roots of imperialist influence, against its neocolonialist packaging.

At the new stage there is an all-round increase in the role of the OAU, whose anti-imperialist and anticolonialist activity as an interstate organizations could, in the opinion of progressive African figures, be strengthened by the activity of the progressive African associations united on a pan-African scale. In particular the African public is faced with the very important task of forestalling imperialism's attempts to turn the continent into one more region of military-political confrontation.

On Africa Liberation Day all the world's progressive forces are demonstrating their sympathies and all-round support for the African countries and peoples struggling for that continent's total purging of colonialism and racism. As for the Soviet Union, its attitude toward Africa was described most precisely and graphically by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "How do Soviet people want to see Africa?" he asked at the dinner in honor of D. Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, and replied: "As the Africans themselves would like to see it--peaceful, independent and prosperous! After all, Africa is the sphere of the vital interests of the Africans themselves and no one else."

The Soviet Union will continue to develop its relations with the African countries on the basis of the principles of equality and the universally recognized norms of international law and to strengthen its alliance with the national liberation movements of the awakened continent.

ALIYEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO AZERBAIJAN JOURNALS

LD291527 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 May 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Motherland's High Awards Presented"]

[Excerpt] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, presented the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to the journals AZERBAIJAN KOMMUNISTI and LITERATURNYY AZERBAIJAN at the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 4 May.

Addressing those present, Comrade Aliyev said:

Today, on the eve of a great national holiday, Press Day, we have assembled on the significant occasion of the presentation of state awards to two of Azerbaijan's leading journals.

Some 60 years ago the first edition of the journal AZERBAIJAN KOMMUNISTI was published. An Azerbaijan CP Central Committee organ, during the years of its existence it has played a great role and made a fitting contribution to socialist building in our republic, to propagandizing Marxist-Leninist ideas and to consolidating the Soviet peoples' fraternal friendship, serving as a reliable aide to the Azerbiajan party organization.

While paying tribute to the journal collective's services throughout the history of the republic's development, it is with a sense of special gratitude today that we commemorate its activity during the period of developed socialism, during the seventies, during the years of the stepping up of ideological and mass political work in the republic. While giving systematic coverage to questions of the domestic and foreign policy of our party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and explaining and propagandizing Marxist-Leninist theory, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and other very important party documents, the journal AZERBAIJAN KOMMUNISTI at the same time does great fruitful work on generalizing the experience of party, soviet and economic building and of ideological and all party political work in the republic and makes a big contribution to the cause of the ideological-political, internationalist and moral education of Azerbaijan's working people.

Possessing a good aktiv from among the party and ideological workers and scholars and specialists in various spheres of the economy, the journal provides expert coverage of questions of the theory and practice of socialist and communist building in our republic. By its active work it has gained wide popularity, occupies a fitting place among the republic's press organs and is the Azerbiajan party press' main journal.

By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the journal AZERBAIJAN KOMMUNISTI has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples for its services in propagandizing Marxism-Leninism, for fruitful work on the working people's communist education and for mobilizing them to fulfill the tasks of economic and cultural building. We heartily congatulate the journal's editorial board, assistants and its correspondents aktiv on the great event of the 60th jubilee and the lofty evaluation of their services and wish all who create and assist the journal new achievements and the successful implementation of the great and responsible tasks laid on it by the Communist Party.

To tumultuous applause from those present Comrade Aliyev attached the high award to the journal's banner.

The journal LITERATURNYY AZERBAIJAN is 50 years old, Comrade Aliyev continued. The very fact of the appearance of a literary journal in Russian in Azerbaijan 50 years ago indicates the tremendous significance that was attached to disseminating and propagandizing Azerbaijan Soviet literature in the language of inter-nation communication between our country's people.

Today, when commemorating the journal's portentous jubilee, it can be said with tremendous satisfaction that it is resolving honestly the tasks set for it back when it was created.

During its lifetime LITERATURNYY AZERBAIJAN has played and continues to play a great role in the development of Azerbaijan Soviet literature and our country's entire multinational literature. Propagandizing and popularizing the best examples of the creative work of the republic's writers, the journal is making a weighty contribution to the process of the reciprocal influencing and mutual enrichment of the USSR's fraternal literatures and to strengthening Azerbaijan literature's ties with the literature of the great Russian people and all the Soviet peoples.

Azerbaijan's writers feel a sense of great gratitude toward the journal's collective for the fact that their works are disseminated in the republic in Russian. At the same time, LITERATURNYY AZERBAIJAN widely publishes the works of Russian and other writers representing the peoples living in our republic and thereby promotes the development and deepening of the Soviet peoples' friendship, internationalism and fraternity.

Commemorating LITERATURNYY AZERBAIJAN's jubilee, I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to its collective for their great and fruitful work and to all the writers, poets and literary and artistic figures who, using the journal's potential, are enriching our multinational Soviet literature and unified multinational Soviet culture.

From the bottom of my heart I congratulate the journal's collective on the 50th anniversary and the high evaluation of their work, the award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples with which the journal has been honored for its services in the sphere of Soviet literature and for its active participation in the working people's communist education.

Comrade Aliyev conveyed best wishes to the editorial board, to all the journal's assistants and to its authors aktiv for further successes in developing Azerbaijan literature and all unified multinational Soviet literature and, to the warm applause of those present, attached the high award to the journal's banner.

The report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress, he said in conclusion, made a high appraisal of the work of journalists and of all press workers and, at the same time, set great and responsible tasks for them. I would like to express confidence that the workers of the journals AZERBAIJAN KOMMUNISTI and LITERATURNYY AZERBAIJAN and all the republic's journalists will consistently implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and will make their fitting contribution to the cause of the ideological-political education of Azerbaijan's working people and to the successful implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan's impressive plans.

Comrade Aliyev cordially congratulated those present on press day and wished all press workers good health, happiness and well-being and great new successes in their very important and noble work on the communist education of the Soviet person.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV IN KIROVABAD

LD011710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Workers of the Azerbaijan town of Kirovabad have made a confident start to the 5-year plan. Industrial production has increased by more than 7 percent since the beginning of the year. This was stated at a meeting of the party aktiv today.

The meeting was addressed by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH ON ADZHARIYA ANNIVERSARY

WA011149 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 May 81 pp 1-2

[Report on E. A. Shevardnadze speech at 7 May 1981 ceremonial meeting devoted to 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Adzhariya]

[Excerpt] Dear Comrades! Friends!

The 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Adzhariya is a big and splendid event in the life of our entire republic and the entire Soviet people. For it was precisely here, in Batumi, where our ceremonial meeting is being held today, that the uprising of the proletariat and working people's masses culminated in victory on 18 March 1921 and Soviet power was established everywhere and conclusively in Georgia.

From this very day Soviet Adzhariya embarked on the socialist path of development and from this very day its confident advance toward the heights of social progress began. The splendid achievements of the autonomous republic's workers on this path evoke in us joy and pride because we value them as an appreciable contribution to the overall achievements of Soviet Georgia over 60 years and because they have adorned the republic's historical chronicle with most impressive pages in the era of the building of socialism and communism.

The results of a striking chapter of this glorious chronicle were summed up recently by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th congress of the Lenin party, when in his report he valued highly the Georgian party organization's activity in accelerating the rate of the republic's socioeconomic development. This evaluation evoked, we know, the most animated and most extensive and warm response in the communists and all working people of the Adzharskaya ASSR and served as a stimulus to tremendous political and labor enthusiasm.

And we say today with complete justification that Soviet Adzhariya is greeting its jubilee at the height of its creative forces, full of energy and optimism and ready to accomplish the new tasks in communist building outlined by the party congress for each of us.

Permit me on the instructions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and on behalf of all communists and working people of our republic to wholeheartedly congratulate the autonomous republic's working people and its entire population on this bright festival--a festival of the youthfulness and prosperity of the beautiful region.

Today, as we celebrate the jubilee of Soviet Adzhariya, I would also like to say a few words about another portentous date. In literally a few days we will gather in Tbilisi to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Soviet power in Georgia and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Georgian Communist Party. Our best friends will gather in the capital for these celebrations, and guests will come from the fraternal union republics. As you know, we have invited to this jubilee all delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress and, primarily, the most desired guest of all of us--Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Thus we are preparing to celebrate this jubilee very extensively. The celebrations in Tbilisi and Batumi, just as in Sukhumi and Tskhinvali, are so closely and directly interconnected that it is simply impossible to view them in isolation. The clocks were already ticking off the start of the history of socialist Georgia when the final prop of the Men'shevist government fell in Batumi.

In the rapidity with which the flame of the revolutionary uprising seized the entire republic we see yet another demonstration of the invincible power and magnetic force of the great Leninist ideas and the indomitable aspiration of the people to cast off the yoke of social injustice at any price.

A tremendous role was also performed by the fact that the Georgian workers and peasants had before them a practical example of the emphatic turnabout in their destiny. This was the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the example of Soviet Russia. Georgia's workers and peasants knew that having embarked on a revolutionary uprising, they could be sure of the political and military assistance of Soviet Russia and the support of the great Lenin. And Soviet Russia proved true to itself. It came to the insurgents' assistance at the very first call.

By the bright day in its history our beloved Adzhariya had passed through centuries of tribulations and privations. Who did not invade our land, what conquerors did it not attract. Enemy hordes descended on it, sacked homes and stamped out the vineyards. And together with all of Georgia Adzhariya courageously rose to the struggle against the aggressors. And so it was down the ages. But forces were exhausted in an unequal struggle. And the mournful day came when Adzhariya was plunged into the gloom of the hated foreign yoke. For a whole three centuries it was torn away from its ago-old spiritual treasure house, from its native Georgian culture, of which this splendid region had always rightly been considered an active creator. Foreign rule brought incalculable disasters. The conquerors wished to compel the region's population to forget their ancient traditions and renounce their native Georgian tongue. Everything connected with what was native and Georgian was suppressed by fire and sword. But still the people did not become reconciled to foreign domination.

Their cherished dream and the cherished dream of the whole Georgian people of reunification of the motherland was destined to come true only in the latter half of the last century. And we will never forget the decisive part played in this cause by the great Russian people. Objectiveness and justice demand that we never forget this exploit of the Russian soldier and the Russian army. It is a brilliant example of the Russian people's liberating mission and their internationalism and loyalty in friendship. It is an event and an episode in the annals of our friendship which has cemented forever and made indestructible our alliance--an alliance of hearts.

Adzhariya's reunification with Georgia was an act of tremendous significance for Adzhariya and all of Georgia. But by virtue of objective historical conditions, this act could not have brought and did not bring the people complete freedom and did not rid them of the exploiter classes.

The true freedom of the working people's masses of Adzhariya, as of the entire Georgian people and all the peoples inhabiting Georgia, was brought by Soviet power, which threw off the yoke of the exploiter system. And again here we followed the great Russian people. Their example and their fraternal support also helped the people of labor of Adzhariya fully reveal their talent of powerful creator of material and spiritual values and helped them turn their beloved region into a flourishing, highly developed region of Soviet Georgia.

I recall the greetings which 60 years ago the Georgian Revolutionary Committee addressed to the working people of Adzhariya: "The GSSR Government greets the Batumi proletariat and the working people's masses of Adzhariya.... Henceforward the workers and peasants of Adzhariya are the complete masters of their land and homes and are free of the violence and yoke of the beys, landowners and the rich, and the people have the opportunity to freely organize their life as befits their social life, beliefs and customs on the basis of the Soviet Constitution."

On this day the Adzhariya working people became the plenipotentiary masters of their own region. And they have confidently led its economy along a path of steep ascent. From semiprimitive products to the most complex production engineering equipment and to amazing creations of engineering thought--this is the path that has been trodden these 60 years. Industrial production in the autonomous republic has increased by a factor of more than 190!

On this day the Adzhariya working people became the plenipotentiary masters of their land. And they have invested in it the entire generosity of their abundant heart.

Today this land, which just 60 years ago could hardly feed the people inhabiting it, has become the country's principal citrus orchard. Citrus plantations have grown by a factor of more than 30. The autonomous republic's agriculture provides a large proportion of the tea and tobacco harvested in Georgia.

On this day the Adzhariya working people became the plenipotentiary masters of their destiny. And they have made it truly beautiful and happy. The people's well-being has risen sharply and science and culture are experiencing an unprecedented burgeoning under the conditions of socialism. Representatives of the autonomous republic's people's intelligentsia are today making a big contribution to the development of Georgian literature and art and conducting research into the most urgent problems of science and technology.

Where else and under what other social system would such a gigantic upturn of the economic and cultural life of a formerly oppressed people in such a short time be possible! All the autonomous republic's successes and all the tremendous material and spiritual assets which it possesses are the result of the gains of socialism, the unswerving implementation of our party's policy and the disinterested assistance of all the fraternal peoples of our motherland, primarily, of course, the Russian people.

"From the first years of Soviet power," Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "our economic and social policy has been built such as to bring Russia's former national outlying regions up to the level of development of the center as quickly as possible. And this task has been successfully accomplished." Convincing corroboration of this thought today is the example of the Adzharaskaya ASSR, which is proceeding confidently along the path of the strengthening of the great community of Soviet peoples.

We understand full well what kind of legacy of the past Soviet power inherited in Adzhariya: an economy brought virtually to the point of complete collapse, inoperative enterprises and a destroyed agriculture. As a result of the rapacious exploitation of the interventionists and Men'sheviks production had been reduced to a minimum, and trade relations had been broken off. Devastation reigned everywhere.

But Soviet power in Adzhariya was also bequeathed another legacy, a legacy which contained a potential charge of unprecedented power. This was the glorious traditions of the Batumi proletariat, which, together with the proletariat of Tbilisi, Kutaisi and other industrial centers, had always been in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle in Georgia. Thus, for example, the revolutionary traditions of Batumi and the activity of the Bartskhanskiy revolutionary headquarters are widely known, and it is well known that the city's working class was one of the first in Georgia to actively respond to the events of the "bloody Sunday" of 9 January 1905. Important stages of the activity of such outstanding Leninist revolutionaries as Josif Stalin, Aleksandr Tsulukidze, Mamiya Orakhelashvili, Nestor Lakoba and others were connected with Batumi. From the ranks of the Batumi proletariat emerged such a pleiad of fighters as Gergey Kavtaradze, Tengiz Zhgenti, Sergey Gubeli (Medzmariashvili), Valerian Bakhtadze, Mikhail Kakhiani, Ivan Pevtsov, Memed Abashidzem Geydar Abashidze ,Nikolay Anastasiadi, Kirill Berdzenishvili, Kalistrat Sadzhaya, Anna Pirumova, Viktor Sikharulidze and many others.

The wealth of experience of revolutionary work and people's mass enthusiasm played a decisive part in the first years of Soviet power, when it was necessary to urgently develop the region's production forces and raise up its economy. Only on this condition was Soviet power able to bring the Adzhariya working people conclusive and complete liberation from centuries-old backwardness. And the communists confidently led the masses toward the accomplishment of this task.

Soviet Adzhariya's six decades under the conditions of the socialist system have been years which have been truly the equivalent of centuries in the scale of accomplishments, in saturation with events and in the amount of invested energy. Each of these decades has had its own characteristic signs and its own inimitable features. But the region's

principal resource has always remained its people--selfless workers, patriots and internationalists. Each generation of these people has not only honorably performed its duty to history and not only done its bit in the creation of the material foundations of mature socialism and the society under whose conditions we now live but has also enriched us with new high moral qualities.

These qualities are embodied in summary form by the best representatives of the present generation of working people of Soviet Adzhariya, against whom our entire republic is matched. And there are many such people currently in the autonomous republic. These include the tobacco grower Taliko Makharadze, the shipwright Aprasion Darsaliya, Meri Khalvashi, director of a garment association, and tea grower Guguli Chanidze, whom the communists of the oblast party organization elected as their delegates to the 26th congress. These also include hundreds and thousands of innovators and production frontrunners, socialist competition winners and the deputies worthily representing the people in the soviet power organs.

From the illustrious generation of Leninist revolutionaries they have learned such qualities as purposefulness, unshakable stanchness and fidelity to the ideals of the party and the people. An invisible thread of heroic spirit connects the inspiration of the present-day deeds of Adzhariya's working people with the thoughts and feelings of the fighters for the establishment of Soviet power. Unfortunately, the laws of nature are such that increasingly few of these fine people remain alongside us. But the events of the heroic days in which they were direct participants are imprinted all the more firmly in our grateful memory.

Today's workers of Soviet Adzhariya have inherited from the generation of communists of the 1920's inexhaustible enthusiasm and selflessness in work and an ability to scorn deprivations and burdens for the sake of achievement of the set goal. Taking no account of personal interests and the sacrifices which each step forward cost, the representatives of this generation persistently built a socialist national economy.

At the closing of the 10th Russian Communist Party (Bol'sheviks) Congress on 16 March 1921 V.I. Lenin said: "You have read in the paper about the Baku-Tiflis oil pipeline which is being opened? You will soon be reading about the same pipeline to Batumi." ...And this pipeline was soon built. A refinery was installed, the foundations of the tea industry were laid and the first large-scale citrus and tea plantations appeared. Precisely the seedlings nurtured by this generation have turned present-day Adzhariya into a flourishing garden.

Persistence and consistency and clarity of purpose--these features of the character of the working people of Soviet Adzhariya are inherited from the communists of the 1930's--the participants in the movement of shock workers and followers of Aleksey Stakhanov. In this period the region's economy confidently gathered pace and strength and was reorganized along industrial lines--large-scale socialist industry was created and the collectivization of agriculture was completed. Will and energy and bare enthusiasm alone were no longer sufficient. Firm knowledge and skills were required of people. And they took up their books at night, after a difficult work day. Machine building, which now determines the specialization of the autonomous republic's industry to a considerable extent, took its first steps here at this time. And the Batumi Machine-Building Plant is today also considered a major enterprise in Adzhariya. The GES on the Adzharistskali River produced current in accordance with Lenin's GOELRO plan.

The life of the 1940's generation was marked by an unparalleled exploit in the history of the Soviet people. The present generation and today's young people of Soviet Adzhariya inherited from it courage and valor and the readiness to rise to the defense of the motherland at any time and defend the gains of socialism. Adzhariya gave the front 25,000 soldiers. Eight thousand of them failed to return. But the line of the front ran not only on the battlefields. It also extended to the rear. The autonomous oblast's industry was reorganized on a war footing. Women, juveniles and old men worked selflessly at machine tools and in the kolkhoz fields. Many of them invested in the creation of military equipment not only their labor but also all their personal savings. The day

after tomorrow, 9 May, we will celebrate Victory Day. Permit me on behalf of all those present to congratulate our veterans and all who shed blood at the front and who worked heroically in the rear, bringing this day closer, and to congratulate our entire Georgia and our motherland on the 36th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War!

Together with the entire country Soviet Adzhariya embarked on the postwar revival of the economy and in the 1950's and 1960's took a further step along the path of its development. Batumi was transformed and rejuvenated, rayon centers and villages grew prettier and the appearance of many industrial enterprises, which were intensively modernized and which underwent comprehensive mechanization and automation, changed. The scale of construction grew. Progressive new industrial sectors such as electrical engineering, for example, appeared. The Georgian Shipping Line, which enhanced the role and significance of the port of Batumi and strengthened the autonomous republic's economy even further, was created.

Analyzing the experience of past years today, we naturally note therein not only the positive features and not only the achievements; we also see the errors and miscalculations and draw the necessary conclusions to prevent their repetition. We said at the 26th party congress that it is better to learn from achievements than from mistakes. But mistakes are also a lesson.

We derived such a lesson from our recent past. We did not brush off this past but, on the contrary, uncovered and analyzed the roots of the negative phenomena and waged a persistent struggle to do away with them. Even now we can say that in the 1970's, following the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom, precisely this approach enabled us to accomplish a breakthrough in the moral-psychological climate in the republic. Thanks to the all-around support of the party and government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, we secured considerable changes in the economic sphere also.

An atmosphere of high scrupulousnes, exactingness, honesty and fairness is currently being established everywhere here. Of course, this is a most intricate process, and progress is not straightforward. There are still people who are unwilling to abide by the standards of communist morality and to fulfill party requirements. But even now we have a right to claim that we have achieved the formation of trends of an appreciable recovery in all spheres of our life.

A sharp turnabout is occurring in Adzhariya also. The oblast party organization, the obkom bureau headed by Comrade V.R. Papunidze and the Adzhariya Council of Ministers are increasingly refining the style and methods of organizing and political work and becoming true leaders of the working people's masses. And this has been expressed in most concentrated form in the fact that the autonomous republic was acknowledged winner of all-union socialist competition and was presented with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development in 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole. And this means that the working people of Soviet Adzhariya are today in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for an increase in the efficiency and quality of social production.

And for this reason when, at the 26th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed that, as a whole, the 1970's could be evaluated as a major step forward in the development of the economy of the country and all union and autonomous republics, we undoubtedly interpreted these words as an evaluation of the big step which was also taken in the past decade in its economic development by Soviet Adzhariya, where industrial production increased by a factor of 1.7. And particularly indicative in this respect is 10th Five-Year Plan, when labor productivity increased considerably, when so much was the done in the sphere of an improvement in product quality and when many new enterprises, including the tea-weighing factory in Batumi, which has already supplied customers with

more than R30 million worth of products, were commissioned, the first stage of work at the Central Storage Bulk Plant was completed and the Samgori-Batumi oil pipeline was commissioned.

Appreciable changes have also occurred in agriculture. Take, for example, such a crop as tea. You do not need me to tell you how very difficult tea gatherers' work is. And the fact that mechanization--tea-harvesting machines and manual devices--is now being applied increasingly extensively on the tea plantations is also, in my opinion, of great social significance. A high average per-hectare yield of citrus, tea leaf, tobacco and other crops was achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan. There are also successes in other branches of agriculture, as throughout the economy, and in construction and housing construction.

In a word, the working people of Soviet Adzhariya arrived at the party congress and their jubilee with big successes in the economic sphere.

The sociocultural sphere is also developing constantly. And for this reason when, at the 26th CPSU Congress, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, among other things, speaking of the main development trends of Soviet society, that a process of the burgeoning and mutual enrichment of the national cultures and the formation of a single culture of the Soviet people--the new social and international community--is under way, we clearly saw the achievements of the culture of Soviet Adzhariya. It currently occupies a worthy place in Georgian Soviet national culture, varies its palette with rich tints and lends its own coloration to it. The works of Parmen Loriya, Mamiya Varshanidze and Nestor Malazoniya have enjoyed widespread fame and popularity. We are very happy that for his big services in the sphere of literature Fridon Khalvashi was awarded the Shota Rustaveli State Prize and that the plays of dramatist Aleksandr Chkhaidze have occupied a firm place in the repertoire of many of the country's theaters and that he was the first Georgian dramatist to be awarded the "Chronicle of the 5-Year Plan" Prize. It is with great interest that we get to know the sculptures and paintings of Mamud Bolkvadze, Shota Kholuashvili, Khasan Inaishvili and Shota Zamtaradze.

The changes which have occurred in the region's cultural development are particularly impressive when it is recalled that in the not so distant past there was not a single school in all of Adzhariya. The foreign yoke had led to the point where the spiritual life of the people--the active creator of the ancient Colchis and ancient Georgian civilizations and a people which had given our science and culture Tbela Abuseridze and other outstanding thinkers--was on the verge of complete collapse. The autonomous republic now has more than 400 general educational schools, 8 secondary specialized and 5 vocational-technical educational institutions and a teacher-training institute.

Prior to the revolution, there was only one wooden reading room for all of Adzhariya. But there are now more than 300 public libraries here, roughly 200 clubs, a splendid drama theater, the State Song and Dance Ensemble, 2 state museums, 12 music schools, an art school and so forth.

Over a dozen collectives are currently engaged in scientific research in the autonomous republic. Appreciable results have been achieved in the development of a number of important problems such as, among others, the cultivation of tea and subtropical crops, subtropical fruit processing techniques and so forth.

It is particularly gratifying that the process of the intensification of economic and sociocultural development is today characteristic not only of Batumi and the coastal areas which have traditionally played an important part in the region's economic and social life. This process is now under way in the mountain areas also. The obkom and government of the autonomous republic are consistently implementing the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and GSSR Council fo Ministers decree on measures for the development of the mountain areas, although the measures in this field should be increased.

There has been a marked galvanization of sociopolitical life in the mountain areas. It is precisely here that new socialist customs and festivals have been born and become firmly established in recent times. And we welcome this particularly.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan we intend to pursue even more persistently the policy of equalization of the socioeconomic level of all the republic's areas and regions, attaching tremendous economic and political significance to this question. Much has to be done in Adzhariya also. Such promising sectors as machine building and electrical engineering, which today increasingly determine the pace and nature of scientific-technical progress, will enjoy further development in the autonomous republic.

The process of specialization and concentration and the sector's further transition to an industrial footing is being extended and should continue to be extended in agriculture. A concrete program in this sphere is contained in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on measures for the further accelerated development of agriculture in our republic. As you know, comrades, this decree attaches decisive significance to the southern and subtropical crops, a principal producer of which is Soviet Adzhariya. Reaching the charted boundaries will enable us to strengthen the economic base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes still further and sharply raise their profitability. In this connection serious tasks confront the oblast party organization and the soviet and management authorities.

It is primarily a question of continuing to struggle decisively for the strengthening of party, state, labor and production discipline, inculcating high awareness and a conscientious attitude toward matters in people and increasing the effectiveness of ideological and educational influence on them. At the same time importance is attached to questions of military-patriotic work.

There are many reasons for this, and one of them is Adzhariya's very position on the map of our motherland. Our country, the fatherland, has entrusted the autonomous republic with the protection of its southern borders, and the protection of borders is, as you know, not merely the concern of the border guards. It is the duty of the entire population. Pretty good, normal relations have evolved with Turkey--our southern neighbor. V.I. Lenin and Kemal Ataturk were the source of this tradition, and our mutual relations have been developing since that time.

But we cannot, comrades, underestimate the fact that dozens of military bases of the aggressive NATO bloc are located in Turkey. Everyone knows perfectly well in whose direction the weapons deployed at these based are trained.

For this very reason we have a right to demand of the communists and all working people of the autonomous republic particular political vigilance and a high level of ideological maturity.

As you can see, comrades, ours is a ceremonial meeting, but we speak of unsolved problems and practical work, nonetheless. And we have addressed these repeatedly before this, at the time of various meetings. Much has been said, among other things, about animal husbandry, which L.I. Brezhnev termed the shock front in the countryside, and other problems. We also speak of the tasks--both on holidays and routine days. And this discussion is always timely: After all, every holiday is prepared by practical work.

Soviet Adzhariya has now entered its seventh decade, the outlines of which can be clearly traced in the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party Congresses. It will be an intensive decade. We all have to tackle even more complex problems and to work persistently in order to maintain the pace which we developed in the 1970's and for which we were praised at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the leader of our party. We intend to reach the foremost positions in the country in order to raise even higher the prestige and authority of our republic, its communists and all its working people.

This will be an excellent decade. After all, this is precisely how it appears, proceeding from the decisions of the congress. Our land will become even more beautiful, our social wealth will grow even more and people's life will become better and more varied. The 1980's also reveal splendid prospects for Soviet Adzhariya. These prospects are so impressive and enticing that, indeed, we must spare neither forces nor energy to achieve them.

This is why we do not doubt that in the next decade of its glorious history Soviet Adzhariya will take a lengthy stride forward and rise to the next level of social progress. We do not doubt that the autonomous republic will arrive at its 70th anniversary with new, even more notable achievements. And today, congratulating you on the 60th anniversary, we wish you, dear friends, all communists and all working people of Adzhariya, health and great personal happiness and success everywhere and in all things --in work and public and private life.

Permit me to express the confidence that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and illustrious women and young people of Adzhariya will not give up the positions they have won, multiply even more their contribution to the great cause of communist building and honorably cope with the tasks of economic, sociopolitical and cultural development set the Soviet people by the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Long live Soviet Adzhariya!

Long live Soviet Georgia!

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the man of labor--the true creator of the material and spiritual values of our socialist society!

Glory to the Leninist CPSU and its Central Committee headed by L.I. Brezhnev!

ZARYA VOSTOKA CARRIES SHEVARDNADZE TBILISI SPEECH

A comparison of the item entitled "More on Georgian Anniversary Celebrations" and subheaded "Shevardnadze Opening Remarks" which was published on page R 1 of the 26 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report on Shevardnadze's speech carried in Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 May, reveals the following variations:

Page R 1, paragraph two, line one reads:...60 years is less than the average...

Paragraph two, from line two the ZARYA VOSTOKA version reads:...such a period, at rose-flowering time, that Soviet Georgia...

Paragraph three, line two reads:...by which October came to Georgia. The day of Great October was 7 November, 1917. That year marked the beginning of...

Paragraph four, line two ZARYA VOSTOKA reads:...and along which all mankind is destined to march...

Same paragraph, line four reads:...friendship and fraternity. Today the paths of friendship and fraternity lead to Tbilisi--capital of Soviet Georgia. Along this path...

Paragraph five, line four reads:...of celebration and at the same time a highly businesslike air. You will see...

Paragraph six, line one ZARYA VOSTOKA reads: It began with the publication in the newspapers of the greetings message...

On page R 2, first paragraph, antepenultimate line reads:...we have assembled once again in our whole friendly...

SOVIET PSYCHIATRISTS ADMIT TREATING DISSIDENTS

LD011501 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Protesters Are in Mental Care, Russia Admits"]

[Text] Moscow--A congress of Soviet psychiatrists that ended in Moscow at the weekend produced rare official confirmation that a Russian citizen can end up in a mental hospital for raising "unfounded" complaints against the government.

Statistics presented to the congress showed that about one in every 100 people in a group of patients studied at an unidentified Moscow psychiatric institution were admitted "in connection with visits to state agencies to present groundless complaints and slanderous statements."

The study did not state clearly whether these patients were forcibly committed for pschiatric treatment, but this seemed to be implied.

The woman who sets Soviet psychiatric policy, Dr Zoya Serebryakova, chief psychiatrist of the Soviet Health Ministry, headed the group of six specialists who compiled the research paper.

She directly advises the health minister, Mr Sergey Burenkov, who opened the five-day congress; and Western critics of Soviet psychiatric medicine believe she plays a dominant role in using psychiatry against political dissidents.

The paper was one of 350 published in advance for congress delegates. It was presented in a symposium, and the reference to psychiatric treatment for vexatious petitioners was made almost in passing amid a list of other statistics.

No exact total was given for the number of inmates studied at the Moscow institution but appeared to be several hundred.

The research paper said that of the inmates studied, 84.7 per cent were admitted because of worsening long-term illnesses, 5.3 percent because of suicidal tendencies, 2.9 per cent because of threats against other people and "lapses of sexual restraint," and 1.2 per cent concerning "groundless" and "slanderous" complaints and statements made against the government.

While Western critics of Soviet psychiatry have clear evidence that mental hospitals and mind-warping drugs are used against prominent Russian dissidents, the paper presented last week hints that similar techniques are routinely used against malcontents at every level.

Soviet citizens are officially encouraged to raise complaints, but the statistical breakdown given by Dr Serebryakova and her colleagues gives a rare insight into what can happen to people who push "groundless" grievances too far.

PARTY, STATE RESOLUTIONS ON ENERGY, PERSONAL PLOTS

LD291413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section" column]

[Text] For More Efficient Utilization of Fuel and Energy Resources

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Main Guidelines and Measures for Increasing the Efficiency of the Utilization of Fuel and Energy Resources in the National Economy in 1981-85 and for the period through 1990."

As the resolution points out, many enterprises and organizations make insufficient use of existing reserves to save fuel and energy, and losses in extracting, producing, transporting, storing and utilizing them are great. Secondary fuel and energy resources are being only poorly drawn into economic circulation. Modern energy-saving manufacturing processes are being introduced only slowly and the production of progressive equipment and regulating appartus and instruments ensuring more rational utilization of fuel, electricity and heat energy is not being developed speedily enough. There are serious shortcomings in fixing norms for and keeping account of expenditures of fuel and energy resources.

Regarding the tightening up of savings in fuel and energy and the elimination of their unproductive losses in the national economy as a necessary condition and important reserve for improving the efficiency of social production, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations to take urgent measures to eliminate shortcomings in the utilization of fuel and energy resources.

The resolution outlines the main guidelines for improving the efficiency of the utilization of fuel and energy resources in the national economy and sets the task of ensuring a saving of these resources of 160-170 million tons of ideal fuel in 1985 compared with 1980 and 180-190 million tons in 1990 compared with 1985. USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers have been set concrete targets for saving fuel, electricity and heat energy and for utilizing secondary energy resources, and in particular they are instructed to ensure:

The elaboration of new and the review of current standards for fuel and energy consuming equipment;

The more rational utilization of light petroleum products, gas condensate and shaft methane and the reduction of losses of natural and casing-head gas;

The tightening up of the normative ratings and individual norms for the expenditures of fuel, electricity and heat energy by power-consuming apparatus and equipment;

The production of individual types of power-saving equipment, materials, designs and products;

The equipping of gas supply, heating, ventilation and hot water supply systems in housing and public buildings and also of the heating supply network and heating boilers with meters and automatic regulators;

The introduction of energy-saving manufacturing processes.

It has been deemed necessary to additionally divert to the development fund of production associations (enterprises) up to 35 percent of the value of the fuel and energy resources saved and to use these funds for measures to save fuel, electricity and heat energy and to utilize secondary energy resources.

Party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations are ordered to carry out constant work to mobilize labor collectives to fulfill and overfulfill the set targets for saving and eliminating unproductive losses of fuel and energy and to create in collectives an atmosphere of intransigence toward instances of mismanagement in the expenditure of fuel and energy resources. In organizing and reviewing the results of socialist competition it is necessary to focus attention on questions of savings in fuel and energy expenditure and to make more active use of various forms of moral and material incentive for the collectives and individual workers that have achieved the best results.

The USSR Committee of People's Control and its organs at local level are instructed to institute monitoring of the fulfillment by ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations of the targets set by the resolution and to bring strictly to task those officials who allow mismanagement in the utilization of fuel and energy.

Improving the Monitoring and Auditing Service

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of measures to improve monitoring and auditing work in ministries, departments and other administrative organs.

Considering that the intensification of monitoring is an integral part of improving the administration of the country's economy and with a view to further improving monitoring and auditing work, the USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on USSR ministries and departments, republic Councils of Ministers and soviet ispolkoms:

To examine the question of the state of departmental monitoring, eliminate shortcomings here and adopt measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of audits and checks and also to strengthen coordination in implementing this monitoring;

To improve work in selecting and training cadres for the monitoring and auditing service, strengthen their ranks with skilled specialists and ensure the systematic upgrading of these workers' qualifications.

It has been deemed expedient to transform (or create) monitoring and auditing services of ministries, departments, administrations (sections) of soviet ispolkoms and other administrative organs into independent structural subdivisions (administrations, sections, groups), making them directly answerable to the leaders of the aforementioned organs.

It is proposed that the USSR Ministry of Finance, union republic finance ministries and local finance organs intensify their monitoring of the state of monitoring and auditing work in ministries, departments and other administrative organs.

The USSR Council of Ministers has approved regulations governing departmental monitoring of the financial and economic activity of associations, enterprises, organizations and institutes, which define monitoring tasks, the procedure for organizing audits and checks and also the rights and obligations of auditors. It is recommended that the Tsentrosoyuz board and the central organs of public organizations establish a procedure for carrying out monitoring in subdepartmental organizations in conformity with these regulations.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are ordered to report to the USSR Government no less than once a year on the state of monitoring and auditing work.

Incentive for Citizens' Personal Plots.

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a proposal from the Tsentrosoyuz on the formation in cooperative organizations for the period 1981-85 of a fund to provide incentives for increasing production and purchases of livestock products on citizens' personal subsidiary plots.

The resolution provides for the aforementioned incentive fund to be formed on a scale of 1 percent of the turnover for purchases of agricultural products on citizens' personal subsidiary plots, including the appropriate markup on the release (wholesale) price when the aforementioned products, purchased at agreed prices, are sold.

It has been established that the money from this fund be used as follows:

Ninety percent as an incentive for kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens to achieve the best possible indicators on their personal plots and to sell livestock products to the consumer cooperative system;

Ten percent as an incentive to workers in the consumer cooperative system who secure a significant increase in livestock product purchases on citizens' personal subsidiary plots.

CPSU APPROVES ENTERPRISES' RESOURCE-SAVING PLANS

LD010925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Initiative of the Collectives of a Number of Moscow City Enterprises for the Widespread Utilization of the Achievements of Science and Technology With the Aim of Ensuring a Saving of Labor, Material and Energy Resources."

The resolution notes that, guided by the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the need to achieve high end results for as little outlay as possible, the collectives of a number of Moscow enterprises have come forward with an initiative to launch a movement for the extensive introduction into production of scientific and technical achievements making it possible to maximize savings of labor, material and energy resources.

The pledges adopted by the competition initiators--the labor collectives of the Moscow I.A. Likhachev motor vehicle plant and the Moscow Zarya footwear production association--reflect the striving of each collective and each worker to treat public wealth with care and to make fuller use of all existing resources and scientific, technical and production potential.

The collectives of the I.A. Likhachev motor vehicle plant have mounted on a broad scale socialist competition to accelerate the introduction into practice of the achievements of science and technology. The motor vehicle plant workers have pledged themselves on the basis of the expansion and deepening of creative cooperation with the country's scientific research institutes to introduce 46 joint developments aimed at improving labor productivity and product quality, mechanizing and automating production processes and saving material and energy resources. Using accumulated experience, the collective of the motor vehicle plant has resolved to increase the pace of modernization of shops and production sectors. It is envisaged to increase the operational life of motor vehicles by 16 percent and of engines by 20 percent through the elaborated measures. The implementation of a complex of measures to introduce low-waste technology at the plant will make it possible to reduce expenditure of rolled ferrous metals in a full year's output 120,000 tons in comparison with the established norms by the end of the 5-year period.

The fulfillment of the adopted pledges will make it possible in 1981-85 to achieve a saving in the national economy to the tune of over R320 billion and to save 500,000 tons of gasoline and 45,000 tons of furnace and boiler fuel in comparison with the norm.

The workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of the Zarya footwear production association are persistently using production reserves to successfully fulfill the tight targets for 1981 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

The association's collective has resolved to start up ahead of schedule the capacities for the production of 1.5 million pairs of women's and children's shoes and on the basis of introducing progressive technological processes to organize in the current 5-year plan the output of 1,800 new models and designs of shoes, including 800 in the children's range. It is also planned--together with scientific research organizations--to fulfill a comprehensive program of work to improve product quality and to introduce into production rational methods for cutting out leather and textile materials and on this basis to save 32 million square decimeters of leather goods in the 5 years and to manufacture 1.1 million pairs of shoes from the materials saved.

The resolution points out that the new initiative of the leading collectives has wide support among Moscow enterprises and organizations. Lofty socialist pledges on saving labor, material and energy resources on the basis of using advanced equipment and technology have been adopted by the Krasnyy Proletariy and Sergo Orozhonikidze machine tool plants, the Moskovskiy Elektrolampovyy Zavod, curtain and lace, Mostochlegmash and Krasnyy Bogatyr production associations, the 60-Letiye Oktyabrya vehicle and tractor electrical apparatus plant, the calculating and analytical machine plant, the Frunze cotton textile factory and others.

Moscow scientists have pledged to provide the national economy with the results of about 6,000 research and developments projects with an expected national economic saving of over R2 billion. Under the terms of agreements on creative cooperation the collectives of institutes will give scientific and technical help to about 1,000 Moscow enterprises.

Moscow industry workers have pledged to secure the entire production growth in the current 5-year plan on the basis of increasing labor productivity without increasing the number of workers. It is planned to reduce the number of workers engaged in manual operations by 20,000 in just the first year of the 5-year plan as a result of introducing production mechanization and automation facilities in the capital's enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the collectives of leading Moscow city enterprises which have launched the movement for the broad introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology with a view to saving labor, material and energy resources.

It is recommended that union republic community party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms, ministries and departments, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee make active use of the experience of leading Moscow city enterprises in the introduction of new equipment and technology to save expenditure of labor, raw and other materials, fuel and electricity and in increasing production of high-quality output on this basis and that they seek the fuller utilization of existing reserves and potential for increasing production efficiency when elaborating counterplans and socialist pledges for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

OLD-FASHIONED ATTITUDES ON LABOR, EMPLOYMENT HIT

LD291531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 2

[Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Kolesnichenko article under the rubric "26th CPSU Congress--Marxism-Leninism in Action": "Labor--Society--Man"--capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] The socialist society is a society of working people. That is the very nature of our system. F. Engels wrote that after the elimination of private ownership of the means of production it would be necessary to organize economic life in such a way that "no one can shift onto others his own part in productive labor...."

The great goal of "making EVERYBODY WORKING PEOPLE" was also set by V.I. Lenin, who noted that it could be achieved only by means of a switch to a large-scale social economy. As socialism was consolidated in our country, both the material basis for the universality of labor and the shaping of a conscientious attitude toward it, of a need to work for the common good, were gradually ensured.

Socialism is now in its maturity. The nature of the tasks that are being resolved has changed but, as before, society is interested in positive activity on the part of, and a full return from, every able-bodied person. Moreover, during the stage of developed socialism, as the 26th CPSU Congress cogently demonstrated, the principle of the universality of labor assumes special significance and finds new expression. After all, today each new working person's entry into the social economy demands colossal prior investment on society's part. It is considerably more expensive than it used to be to improve the means of production and to create a modern technical and economic standard. The cost of training people for production activity is also increasing substantially. It is only labor and the growth of the "return" on it that compensate for those outlays. So the underutilization of labor potential is particularly keenly felt; as well as a relative increase in losses because of the shortfall in output, it also leads to the "immobilization" of a considerable part of the investments in improving production and of the working person himself.

The peculiarities of the development of mature socialism's economy and the changes in the standards of general educational and vocational and skill training and in people's way of life also determine the present approach toward the problems of ensuring the population's full employment and toward implementing the principle of the universality of labor.

Naturally, this approach first and foremost takes into account the switching of the economy to a predominantly intensive path of development which is taking place in the current 5-year plan. What stems from this is a demand that the intensiveness of labor be everywhere brought up to the socially necessary level and that the efficiency with which manpower resources are utilized be sharply improved while a state of full employment is maintained among the population.

Until recently the problem of employment was solved largely from a quantity standpoint--more and more new jobs were created, the scale of spheres for the application of labor was expanded and opportunities for enlisting new working people in social production were sought out. However, the level of employment of the able-bodied population in the social economy, and also in studies involving time off from production, has now reached 94 percent. Under these conditions it is no longer enough to have a general balance between the quantity of available jobs and the people who are to work in them. An increasingly important feature in ensuring universality of labor at the present stage is the greatest possible conformity between the demands of production and the professional knowledge and skills of working people themselves. What is coming to the fore today is the question of THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

Unfortunately, in practice the attitude toward these problems is sometimes marked by sluggish economic thinking. The constant influx of workers entering social production to which our economic leaders have been accustomed is still prompting the illusion that the main way to ensure universality of labor is, as before, to seek out opportunities for enlisting additional contingents of working people in the national economy.

Moreover, even recently certain scientists and practical workers believed that what was in line with society's interests was the maximum--virtually 100-percent--involvement of the able-bodied population in the social economy.

Life has demonstrated the erroneousness of that view. For instance, society has an interest in ensuring the older generations are replaced by equally numerous healthy young people. This means that a woman's labor in housework and the labor of a mother raising children are just as socially necessary and useful as any other labor. It is thought that under the conditions of the intensification of our economy there actually should be a slight reduction in the level of mothers' employment in the social economy. A great role will be played here by the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Increase State Aid to Families With Children."

Nor does a relative increase in the number of people who for a certain period of their life work only on their personal plots (these are primarily people with a diminished capacity for work--pensioners, whose numbers are constantly increasing, and also invalids) run counter to the principle of full employment or to improved production efficiency. The social utility of their labor, which makes it possible to satisfy the needs of a section of the population for agricultural produce, is beyond doubt. In other words, under present conditions universality of labor must not be achieved formalistically, by mechanically enlisting every able-bodied person in the social economy. This is probably exactly the kind of case where more does not always mean better.

The relationships between the component parts of the "labor--society--man" system have several aspects. One of the most important aspects, and one directly connected with the quality of employment in an intensive economy, is providing everyone with a job in which his capacities, vocational and skill training and experience as a working person can find maximum expression. It is above all a reduction in jobs using unskilled labor that helps to improve the intensiveness with which labor potential is utilized.

"The party and the state have made and are continuing to make great efforts to render people's labor not only more productive but also meaningful, interesting and creative," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The elimination of manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor is intended to play a most important role here." The party regards it as a program task to eliminate those types of labor. Of course, this is dictated not only by economic expediency but also by the social significance of the problem. Monotonous, unskilled labor is an impediment to a person's harmonious development and prevents his creative abilities from being revealed.

There is tremendous scope for activity here. Although the sphere of application of skilled, mechanized labor is constantly expanding, more than 40 million people are currently employed in manual labor--excluding repair work--in the physical production sectors alone. This leads to the essentially irrational extensive utilization of a considerable part of society's labor potential. Moreover, with the rise in working people's general educational and professional standards, it is increasingly hard to recruit the cadres to fill such jobs.

As is well known, a targeted comprehensive program to reduce employment in unskilled manual and heavy physical operations is currently being formulated. Special targets within the economic and social development plans are being established for enterprises. The increased level of mechanization of hoisting and transportation, loading and unloading, and warehousing operations alone will make it possible to save the labor of 1.5-2 million people in 1985.

But despite the reduction of unskilled and semiskilled heavy physical labor in every possible way, it will scarcely be possible to get rid of it entirely in the foreseeable future. This stems, in particular, from the fact that the idea of what work should be regarded as unskilled changes with the passage of time. Unskilled jobs may in the future include certain new types of activity--mechanical intellectual labor, for instance. So the problem of recruiting cadres for such jobs will partly persist in the future.

The way out here would seem to be as follows: "Low-status" jobs should not simply be eliminated but should primarily be filled through "repeat employment" and through working at more than one job. Besides everything else, this would also help in some measure to get rid of the practice--which has become widespread in recent years--of recruiting working people to lend so-called "patronage" assistance to agricultural and construction enterprises, municipal services and so forth.

To make more sensible and rational use of the huge army of highly skilled cadres at our country's disposal is yet another important way of implementing the principle of the universality of labor. For instance, in industry nowadays there are 380 worker professions which demand secondary specialized education. That is only to be welcomed, you might think. However, technicians and also specialists with higher education are often employed in what is not their proper work. For instance, about 4 percent of those working as technicians are people with higher education. Is this use of society's intellectual potential prompted by production needs? Of course not. Nor can this situation be explained by claiming that their accumulated knowledge is "excessive," so production today has no need of these people's skills and is holding them back "for the future." For at the same time in those same enterprises some of the posts intended for specialists are being held by practical workers. About two-thirds of newly commissioned industrial enterprises experience a shortage of skilled workers, engineers and technicians. These "distortions" show the imbalance of employment from the qualitative viewpoint and demonstrate the reserves for the more economical utilization of labor potential.

The congress also drew attention to another aspect of the problem. A unified policy of full employment for the whole country, as the embodiment of the principle of the universality of labor, can and must have certain specific features in particular regions of the country. These peculiarities are determined by the social differences that still exist at the territorial level. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke at the congress of the need to even out these differences. In particular, there are considerable manpower reserves, especially in the countryside, in the Central Asian and Transcaucasus republics. It is clear that there is a need to enlist the population to a greater extent in the social economy in these regions. However, what this requires nowadays is not simply new jobs but the jobs that are most in line with the local residents' way of life and vocational skill potential and at the same time which increase their social and territorial mobility.

The universality of labor in the developed socialist society presupposes the strengthening of people's conscientious attitude toward labor activity and the gradual transformation of labor into the prime vital need. It is not for nothing that the party directly associates the attainment of its programmed goals--the growth of the steady upsurge [as published] in the people's material and cultural living standards--with the heightening of Soviet people's social and labor activeness. It is the combination of the efforts of state and society with the initiative and creativity of every working person that will help accelerate the approach of the time when the identity of labor and enjoyment of which the founders of scientific communism wrote will be established.

Time and the practice of communist building are deepening our understanding of the principle of the universality of labor. Depending on the specific circumstances, new facets of it are illuminated and its content is enriched. But the main thing never changes: In guaranteeing everybody the right to work, the socialist society makes it incumbent on everybody to work. The evasion of socially useful labor is incompatible with the principles of our system.

Society's wealth is created by man's labor. Labor elevates man the creator and reveals the inexhaustible potential of individual development. As the 26th CPSU Congress decisions vividly confirmed, our party and state are doing everything necessary to ensure that the consistent implementation of the principle of the universality of labor benefits both the individual and society as a whole.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1 JUN

LD020236 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Harvest of winter grain crops is gaining pace in Uzbekistan. Foloowing the machine operators in the subtropical zone of Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, combine harvesters went out into the fields of Karshi Steppe. An outstanding harvest was obtained throughout. Secondary sowing has started on plots where the harvest is completed. This time, it is corn that is being sown and in this way, machine operators plan to obtain another 60 quintals of grain per hectare. Sunflower sowing ended in Kazakhstan on almost 1,000,000 hectares. Herbicides and mineral fertilizers were applied to well-prepared soil. Shoots have already appeared on most fields and harrowing is starting to prevent the formation of a soil crust after the plentiful rains. This method was recommended by scientists at the Kazakh oil crops testing station. (0000 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has been completed in the Chernozem area of the Mariyskaya ASSR. This year they occupy 270,000 hectares in the republic. Farmers of Uzbekistan pledged this year to gather 2.5 million tons of grain. (0700 GMT)

Grain crops in the Kurganskaya Oblast occupy an area of over 1.8 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

Hay-making has started in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country. The pace of cutting grasses is faster than last year. Some 300,000 hectares more has been cleared than at this time in 1980. In the country as a whole 733,000 tons of hay has been procured. Construction of facilities to store and keep hay and fodder is in full swing in Moscovskaya, Leningradskaya and Vologodskaya Oblasts and in Severo-Osetinskaya Oblast and also in the Kuban region and in Rostovskaya, Yaroslavskaya and in Kalininskaya Oblasts. At the same time, in the Altayskiy Kray, Bashkirkaya ASSR, Orlovskaya, Kostomskaya and some other oblasts the erection of fodder storages is proceeding very slowly. This may lead to considerable losses of feeds already procured. (1000 GMT)

MINISTER ON PLANS FOR INCREASED GRAIN STORAGE

LD291742 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 May, TASS--"In the present five-year period (1981-1985) the Soviet Union will carry out a major program providing for accelerating the construction of grain storages, for the building of enterprises of the flour milling, groats and combined fodder industries," a TASS correspondent was told by Grigoriy Zolotukhin, minister of procurement of the USSR.

"To expand the country's grain storage facilities to reach the required level it is intended to put into operation about 200 grain storages with a capacity of 20 million tons," the minister continued. They will be built in all the republics of the Soviet Union, but first of all in the main marketable grain producing zones--the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. New storages will appear in the Volga and Dneper regions, at major sea and river ports.

Grain drying capacities will increase over the five years by about 35,000 tons of grain per hour. The further increase in the period of 1986-1990 is to be the same. The rapid construction of new enterprises with automated processes of the cleaning, drying and active ventilation of grain is planned in areas of the mass production of wheat, rice, maize and sunflower seeds. New flour mills will go into operation in big cities and industrial centres. By 1985 they will make it possible actually to double the share of top quality flour in total output. During these five years it is also planned to complete the construction and put into operation some 90 combined fodder plants. In some localities hafvests still grow faster than the building of storages, the minister noted. For this reason much will have to be done for the further industrialization of work, for the extensive use of pre-fabricated ferroconcrete and monolithic expanded-clay lightweight concrete constructions.

The construction of metal grain storages from reel billets and by the method of winding, employing Soviet equipment, will form an important and most progressive direction, Grigoriy Zolotukhin said. The expenditure of steel per 100 tons of metal reservoir does not exceed steel expenditure when ferro-concrete is used in construction. In addition to this capital investments are cut by 30-40 per cent and construction time is reduced. The minister said that being studied now are possibilities of building storages from light metal alloys which are not only strong and reliable but also do not need protection from corrosion.

ESTONIAN DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS SOWING PROBLEMS

LD021033 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 May 81 p 1

[Correspondent V. Repetskiy 11 May interview with Estonian SSR First Deputy Minister of Agriculture Ilmar Yuliusovich Aamisepp under the "Topical Interview" rubric: "Intensiveness of Spring Harvest Work"--place not specified--first two paragraphs are editoral introduction]

[Text] You scarcely meet anyone today who is not concerned with the question of how the present spring may affect the future harvest. Conversations on this theme can be heard everywhere. People often telephone the SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA editorial office or it's local correspondent centers asking how the harvest is going and what its prospects are.

Yesterday our correspondent met with Ilmar Yuliusovich Aamisepp, Estonian SSR first deputy minister of agriculture, and asked him to answer some questions related to the performance of work this spring.

[Question] Ilmar Yuliusovich, less than 1 week ago SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA reported that the plan for the sowing of all spring crops had only been 3 percent fulfilled--considerably less than last year. Further on the conclusion was reached that the arable farmers are not to blame...

[Answer] I consider the conclusion absolutely correct. Indeed, the republic's arable farmers prepared better than ever for this first spring of the new 5-year plan. For the first time not only grain seeds but also perennial grass seeds were brought up to class I and II requirements. Difficulties emerged with flax seeds since there was a bad crop last year in those regions of the country where the republic gets its flax seed. However, even this problem was successfully coped with.

The machinery necessary for performing spring fieldwork was prepared on time and to a high standard. No small credit here belongs to the workers of the State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Machinery (Goskomelkhoztekhnika) who worked in particularly close contact with farms this year.

We have managed to obtain 130 tons of clover seeds, 100 tons of alfalfa seeds and we even have pea and rape seeds. All this creates the prerequisites for increasing fodder stocks with a high fodder protein content this year.

To generalize, I would say that everything necessary for conducting spring field work was prepared. But the spring made its own amendments. Even the volume of work on preparing for sowing was greater this year than ever before.

[Question] Would you be so good as to tell us about this in greater detail?

[Answer] To begin with, spring came on time but cold spells checked its development. Usually in April stones are cleared from the fields, fertilizers distributed and organic fertilizers applied, and by the end of the month the sowing begins. With the exception of isolated places it was practically impossible to do this work this April.

As for increasing the volume of preparatory work, in some cases we proceeded thoughtfully (on average over 20 quintals of organic fertilizer were applied per hectare during the spring sowing).

However some work was affected by conditions last fall (not all the fields designated for spring sowing were plowed) and winter (twice as many stones as usual had to be collected). Furthermore, all this work had to be done later than usual, as has already been said.

[Question] How great is the backlog?

[Answer] About 5-7 days in comparison with recent years. But I would like to note here that farm machine operators, experts and leaders are very acutely aware that some time has been lost and are trying to make up for the shortfall at the first opportunity.

[Question] Could you give some confirmation of what has been said?

[Answer] Of course. Before me I have a graph of spring grain crop sowing from 1976 through this year. Let us compare them. As matters stood on 5 May in 1978, the most unsuccessful year in terms of sowing deadlines, spring grain crops were 13 percent sown, this year only 4 percent. But today there is no longer a discrepancy: Both then and now, 25 percent of the grain crops intended for spring sowing has already been sown.

[Question] It is customary to talk about so-called optimum sowing deadlines. Are these deadlines not being missed?

[Answer] Practice shows that optimum deadlines are not something hard and fast, settled once and for all. Under ordinary conditions they are more extended. Under extreme conditions, like the present spring, they are compressed. Thus everything depends on how each farm is able to find its bearings in the situation which has emerged in order to complete the sowing of all the crops no later than usual.

[Question] In your view, what must now be done locally to cope with the sowing on time?

[Answer] Experts consider that to cope with the sowing successfully every machine operator must overfulfill the daily shift norms by an average of 20-25 percent. I stress: everyone and on average. I believe that it is clear to everyone, even those not very well informed about the specific nature of rural work, how difficult this is.

It is very important that the collective of every kolkhoz and sovkohoz not only understands the task facing it, not only approves the need to fulfill it but is firmly and, if you like, unconditionally motivated toward it.

The faultless organization of work both in the fields and in the "rear" in services is particularly important now.

The organization of work depends to a considerable extent on the experience, knowledge and personal participation of farm leaders and experts. I say with full responsibility that the present sowing work is a kind of acid test which will determine particularly accurately and clearly the initiative, energy and businesslike qualities of captains of production. Matters must be arranged so that everyone engaged in the sowing knows promptly where, when and how much he must work.

The second important component is the organization of technical servicing and the provision of spare parts and fuels and lubricants. "Not a single idle hour!"--this slogan is now acquiring exceptionally specific meaning.

As always, genuinely effective, precise socialist competition acquires special significance at the most crucial periods.

In conclusion I would like to express confidence that all field-crop growers, all rural workers and patrons sent to the countryside from the republic's enterprises, mines and construction projects will display mass labor heroism and cope successfully with the sowing work of the 11th 5-Year Plan's first year.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS MADE TO MILITARY SERVICE LAW

LD011349 Mowcow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Legal Information": "In the Interests of the Homeland's Defense"]

[Text] By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree amendments and additions have been made to the USSR law "On Universal Military Service." They result from the need to bring the law into conformity with the USSR Constitution and to improve existing legislation in connection with the preparation of the USSR code of law. The new wording of the law defines the place and role of the armed forces in the socialist state of the whole people, reflects the current stage of Soviet military building and the development of its democratic principles and increases the significance of the responsible fulfillment by every citizen of his duty in defending the homeland. The law regulates the training of young people for military service, the performance of service by various categories of servicemen, their rights and obligations, the conduct of registration for military service, work with those liable for military service and a number of other questions. Here great significance is attached to the universal nature of the citizen's compulsory military service. "Compulsory military service," the first article states, "is the law. Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is the honorable duty of Soviet citizens." In defining draft deferments the law proceeds primarily from the draftee's family circumstances, his state of health and also his need to receive a secondary education. It is for the USSR Council of Ministers to grant deferments on other grounds.

Male citizens who are 18 years of age by the draft date are drafted for active military service. Young men who have expressed the desire to study in military training establishments may be admitted to these training establishments on reaching 17 years of age or if they reach 17 in the year in which they begin training. Emphasizing that servicement and those liable to military service possess full rights in the socialist state of the whole people, the law determines that they "enjoy socioeconomic, political and personal rights and freedoms in their entirety and bear all the obligations of USSR citizens as stipulated in the USSR Constitution." Their special rights and obligations arising from the conditions of military service are established by the present law and military regulations. Developing this point, special norms determine servicemen's rights and various privileges.

New, for example is the fact that the advantage of servicemen transferred to the reserve when applying for admission to educational establishments and their right to material aid on returning to the place of work from which they were drafted for military service has been elevated to the status of law. Persons called up for refresher training courses will be paid their average wage at the place of work instead of 75 percent of it as was the case before. A procedure has been established whereby the time citizens spend on active military service is not only counted toward their length of labor service but also toward their length of work in a speciality. It is further envisaged that the Councils of Ministries of union and autonomous republics, ministries and departments, ispolkoms of soviets of peoples' deputies and leaders of enterprises, establishments, organizations and kolkhozes will play a larger part than previously in the work of the basic military training of draftees. The law considers it an obligation for draftees to attend studies organized by the military commissariat for training in military specialities. A 3-day deadline has been established within which persons discharged from the armed forces must report on arrival in their place of residence to the military commissariat for registration for military service.

ALL AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS MADE BY THE LAW ON UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE COME INTO EFFECT FROM 1 JANUARY 1982. [Capitalized sentence published in boldface] It is the duty of commanders, political workers, other officials and all citizens to study attentively the new text of the law and skillfully apply and fulfill its requirements in the interests of further strengthening the defense might of our homeland and increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.